THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 312.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1851. PRICE 6d.

CLOSING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

A THANKSGIVING MEETING will be held in EXETER HALL, on THURSDAY, November 6th, gratefully to recognise the Divine Hand in the various circumstances which led to the Great Exhibition; in the auspicious manner in which it has terminated; and in the success of the Sabbath Services held in Exeter Hall.

The Chair to be taken at SIX o'clock.

The Meeting will be conducted by the Revs. Thomas Binney, William Brock, J. Baldwin Brown, Dr. Cox, Dr. Hamilton, J. H. Hinton, Samuel Martin, and other ministers who recently took part in the Sabbath Services in Exeter Hall.

WESLEYAN REFORM.

A PUBLIC MEETING for the LONDON DISTRICT, will be held in EXETER HALL, Strand, on WEDNESDAY Evening, November 12, at half-past SIX o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by the Rev. THOMAS ROWLAND, the Rev. J. G. MANLY (missionary from Jamaica), the Rev. WILLIAM BURNETT, and others.

Admission, to the Body of the Hall, Free; to the Platform, by Ticket, which may be had at 11, Exeter Hall, and at the *Wesleyan Times* Office, 80, Fleet-street.

KAFFIR WAR!

A PUBLIC MEETING, to investigate the Causes, and to consider a Remedy for the deplorable WAR now prevailing in SOUTH AFRICA, and the best means to obviate the recurrence of such a calamity, will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on TUESDAY Evening, November 11th.

The Chair will be taken at half-past SIX o'clock precisely, by SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq. Doors open at Six o'clock.

NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD HILL.

(Under the Patronage of her Majesty the QUEEN),

For Fatherless Children under Eight years of age, without distinction of Sex, Place, or Religious Connexion.

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY ELECTION of this Charity will occur on the THIRD MONDAY in JANUARY NEXT. All applications should be made forthwith to the Office, where blank forms for candidates, and every information, may be obtained on any day, from Ten till Four.

Subscriptions most thankfully received.

DAVID WILLIAMS WIRE, THOMAS W. AVELING, } Hon. Secs.

N.B.—All communications, subscriptions, and Post-Office orders, to be addressed to Mr. JOHN CUZNER, Sub-Secretary at the Office, 32, Poultry.

BEST COKE for domestic purposes, delivered in quantities of two or more chaldrons, at the rate of 9s. per chaldron in the City, and 10s. within three miles west of the Post-Office. This low price will only continue to the 11th of November.

Apply to A. A. CROLL, Gas Works, Bow-common. Cash to be paid on delivery.

"KNOW THYSELF."

THE SECRET ART of DISCOVERING CHARACTER from the peculiarities of HANDWRITING is still practised by PROFESSOR ELLISON with astonishing success. His startling revelations of the mental qualities, talents, and defects of his applicants, fill the four pages of a sheet of paper, the style of the description differing from anything yet attempted. Test this curious art by sending any specimen of the writing of yourself or of those in whom you are interested (enclosing the fee of 15 Postage Stamps), addressed to Mr. RAPHAEL ELLISON, Graphiologist, 151, Strand, London.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

The best Congou Tea	3s. 8d.	per lb.
The best Souchong Tea	4s. 4d.	,,
The best Gunpowder Tea	5s. 8d.	,,
The best Old Mocha Coffee	1s. 4d.	,,
The best West India Coffee	1s. 4d.	,,
The fine, true, ripe, rich, rare, Souchong Tea	4s. 0d.	,,

Forty Shillings' worth, or upwards, sent Carriage Free to any part of England, by

PHILLIPS AND CO., TEA MERCHANTS,

No. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

BOARDING HOUSE.

13, Pancras-lane (one door from Queen-street), Cheapside.

MRS. MILES respectfully informs her friends that she has fitted up her house for the accommodation of Commercial Gentlemen and Visitors, and hopes that the arrangements made for their comfort will ensure a continuance of their favours.

The house is quiet and airy, situated half-way between Bow Church and the Mansion-house, and within a minute's walk of the stands for omnibuses to the Railway Stations and all parts of the Metropolis.

TERMS—Bed & Breakfast, 3s. 6d. per day.

SERVANTS INCLUDED.

COUGH JUJUBE LOZENGES. — These JUJUBES are composed of the most approved expectorants, with pure Gum, which, by relieving the air passages, present a safe, agreeable, and efficacious medicine in all cases of asthma, bronchitis, difficult respiration, consumptive complaints, and other affections of the chest and lungs.

Prepared and sold wholesale only by WARRICK BROTHERS, London; and retail by all chemists and druggists throughout the country. Price 1s. 1½d., per box, with directions.

EIGHTH THOUSAND.—New and Complete Edition.

One Guinea.

'For those who can purchase but ONE Commentary, certainly no one can equal it."—*Rev. F. Clowes.*

In one handsome volume, crown 4to, 1,400 pages, with Maps and Plates,

THE CONDENSED COMMENTARY

and Family Exposition of the Holy Bible, by Rev. INGRAM COBBIN, M.A. Containing the most approved Readings and Marginal References, with upwards of 30,000 Notes embodying the most valuable criticisms of Ainsworth, Patrick, Lowth, Whitby, Poole, Henry, Gill, Scott, Clarke, Doddridge, Guyse, Macknight, Campbell, &c., &c., and other Criticisms gleaned from Leigh, Parkhurst, Horne, Bloomfield, Townsend, Calmet, Harmer, S. Burder, and other biblical labourers, the whole forming a portable volume of great elegance and utility, with many Original Notes and Reflections for family use never before published.

*** A Specimen of the Work, with a List of the Recommendations of Clergymen and Ministers, and the Notices of the Public Press, may be had, Post free, upon application to the Publishers.

Also, Complete in One Volume, price 10s. 6d. cloth, or, in Two Volumes, 12s.,

COBBIN'S CHILD'S COMMENTATOR

On the Holy Scriptures. A new and beautiful edition, illustrated with many superior Engravings.

"A book eminently attractive to the young. It is valuable as omitting nothing in the whole range of biblical knowledge that can be considered important.—*Union Magazine.*

WARD and CO., 27, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

THE ONLY POLITICAL ALMANACK PUBLISHED.

NOW READY,

THE REFORMER'S ALMANACK AND POLITICAL YEAR-BOOK

For 1852, Price Sixpence,

Contains, in addition to the usual intelligence common to all Almanacks:—Information for County Court Suitors. The London Exhibitions. A RECORD OF EVENTS IN 1850-51. A List of the Chief Officers of State. The MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, the number of their Constituents, their political sentiments, and their votes on leading questions in 1851. THE SESSION OF 1851—Electoral Reform—Financial Reform—Ecclesiastical Reform—Colonial Reform—Free-trade—Miscellaneous—Petitions presented. Abstract of the more important ACTS OF PARLIAMENT passed in 1851. Reformers's Electoral Table. INCOMES OF THE BISHOPS. The National Expenditure. Army and Ordnance Expenditure. The Newspaper Stamp. The Paper Duties. Progress of the FREEHOLD LAND MOVEMENT. The Population. Diminution of Pauperism. The Great Exhibition. Statistics of Crime. With a variety of interesting and important information on minor topics, compiled from recent Parliamentary Returns.

London: Aylott and Jones, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.

FRESH COPIES of all the best NEW WORKS continue to be added to

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY

As freely as Subscribers may require them.

Single Subscription, ONE GUINEA per annum. First-class Country Subscription, TWO GUINEAS and upwards, according to the number of Volumes required. Literary Institutions and Book Societies supplied on liberal terms.

For Prospectuses, apply to CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 28, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury-square.

THE LONDON

READING & WAITING-ROOM COMPANY,

For the Establishment of

BATHS, LAVATORIES, READING, WAITING, and REFRESHMENT ROOMS throughout the METROPOLIS. (Provisionally Registered pursuant to 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110.) To be Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Capital, £50,000, in 10,000 Shares of £5 each. Deposit, half per cent. per share, being the largest sum allowed by Parliament. The First Call of 19s. 6d. per share will be made on complete Registration. Temporary Offices: Adelaide-chambers, 52, Gracechurch-street.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES BARNARD, Esq., 136, Fenchurch-street.
R. W. COOKE, Esq., Lovell's-court, Paternoster-row.
J. PASSMORE EDWARDS, Esq., 2, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.
JOHN LILWALL, Esq., 32, Ludgate-hill.
The Rev. M. W. LUSIGNAN, M.A., Bush-lane, Cannon-street.
JOHN FARQUHAR SHAW, Esq., Southampton-row.
With power to add to their number.

MANAGER.

JONATHAN JONES, Esq.

SOLICITOR.

GEORGE BATCHELOR, Esq., Adelaide-chambers, Gracechurch-street.

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR

J. EBENEZER SAUNDERS, Esq., jun., Adelaide-chambers, Gracechurch-street.

Copies of the Prospectus, and all information, to be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or of Messrs. SCRUTTON and SON, Sharebrokers, Old Broad-street.

JONATHAN JONES, Manager.

THE REV. G. R. MIALL, of Ullesthorpe Leicestershire, is desirous of receiving into his family two or three additional pupils to educate with his son. Strict attention is paid to moral and religious, as well as mental training. Terms, 40 guineas per annum. References can be given if required. Ullesthorpe is a healthy rural village, 13 miles from Leicester, and is a station on the Midland Railway.

BERDOE'S SUPERIOR OVER-COATS combine, with every other quality essential to a really respectable article, the established reputation of being thoroughly impervious to rain, and are supplied at charges the lowest possible for first-class garments. A very large stock for selection. Also, of RIDING and DRIVING CAPES, SHOOTING JACKETS, and of the WATERPROOF PALLIUM, the well-known light Over-coat for all seasons, long regarded as one of the most gentlemanly, economical, and valuable garments ever invented. Price 45s. and 50s. No slop or inferior goods kept.

96, NEW BOND-STREET, and 69, CORNHILL (only).

ELEGANT AND USEFUL PRESENT.

LIBRARY FOR THE TIMES.

Price 5s. cloth; extra, gilt edges, 6s.; morocco elegant, 8s.,

FOOTSTEPS OF OUR FOREFATHERS:

What they Suffered and what they Sought.

By JAMES G. MIALL.

With 36 Engravings, describing Scenes and Localities memorable in the struggles for Religious Freedom. Among which are the following, from original sketches:—

Hampden Manor—the seat of the patriot Hampden.
Hampden Church—with the funeral procession of Hampden.
Hinchinbrook—the seat of Cromwell's ancestors.
Huntingdon—the birth-place of Cromwell. &c. &c. &c.

London: A. Cockshaw, 41, Ludgate-hill; Menzies, Edinburgh; Gilpin, Dublin.

ORIGINAL
REFLECTIVE

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE

IS THE

BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.

Manufactory, 18, Poultry (near the Mansion House), LONDON.

THIS unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid Silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGNES and CANDELABRA with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

Sarl and Sons, 18, Poultry, near the Mansion House.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion-house), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases and Dials. £ s. d.	Silver Cases. £ s. d.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, 1st size	5 10 0	2 18 0
Ditto, 2nd size	7 10 0	3 3 0
Ditto, 3rd size	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size	9 9 0	3 18 0
Ditto, with the flat fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in 10 extra holes, 3rd size	14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelve-months' trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet, containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

(NEAR THE MANSION-HOUSE), LONDON.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE BY MODERATE PREMIUMS.

(ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

PRINCIPLES.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION is a Society for Mutual Assurance; as such the whole of the profits (after deducting the cost of the management) become the property of the assured.

But while the SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION possesses this advantage in common with other Mutual Offices, it claims superiority over them in the following particulars:—

1st. Premiums at early and middle ages about a fourth lower.

2nd. A more accurate adjustment of the rates of premium to the several ages.

3rd. A principle in the division of the surplus, more safe, equitable, and favourable to good lives.

4th. Exemption from entry-money.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE EXCEPT ON THE GROUND OF FRAUD.

SPECIMENS OF PREMIUMS

For Life, and for 21 years, to assure £100, with Whole Profits at death.

Age.	Payable for whole of Life. £ s. d.	Payable for 21 years. £ s. d.	Age.	Payable for whole of Life. £ s. d.	Payable for 21 years. £ s. d.
20	1 15 8	2 7 10	34	2 5 7	2 18 6
22	1 16 9	2 9 0	36	2 8 2	3 0 11
24	1 17 7	2 10 1	38	2 11 3	3 3 6
26	1 18 6	2 11 3	40	2 14 0	3 6 4
28	1 19 11	2 12 10	42	2 18 8	3 9 5
30	2 1 6	2 14 6	44	3 3 3	3 12 10
32	2 3 5	2 16 4	46	3 8 5	

A comparison of these premiums with those of other Mutual Offices, will at once shew the immediate advantages secured.

PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.

During the year 1850—

The number of new policies issued has been	592
The sums assured by these, exclusive of annuities	£260,362
And the premiums on new assurances	10,639

Since the institution of this Society in 1837—

The number of policies issued has been	5,209
Covering assurances amounting to upwards of	£2,100,000
The subsisting assurances now amount to	1,850,000
The annual income of this Society is	75,000
And the accumulated fund exceeds	180,000

These results are the more satisfactory as the Directors have firmly adhered to their rule of allowing no commission to any other than their own recognised official agents.

Comparative Tables; Prospectus detailing the Society's Systems of "Investment and Family Provision," and of "Provision for Advanced Age;" Annuit Tables, and every information forwarded free on application to the

LONDON BRANCH, 12, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY.

GEORGE GRANT, Resident Secretary.

*** ASSURANCES MAY BE EFFECTED DAILY AT THE LONDON BRANCH.

British Empire Mutual Life & Fire Assurance Offices,

37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

LIFE.

DIRECTORS.

Bennett, Charles, Jun., Esq., Royal Exchange.
Bunnell, Peter, Esq., Edmonton.
Burton, John Robert, Esq., Dover-road.
Cartwright, Richard, Esq., Chancery-lane.
Cuthbertson, Francis, Esq., Aldersgate-street.
Gardiner, B. Webb, Esq., Princes-street, Cavendish-sq.
Gover, William, Esq., Greenwich.
Gover, J., Esq., Cole-street North, Great Dover-road.
Groser, Wm., Esq., Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell.
Lewis, George Cyrus, Esq., Lowndes-ter., Knightsbridge.
Millar, R. J., Esq., Holland Grove, North Brixton.
Sanders, J., Esq., Sutherland-square, Walworth.

AUDITORS.

Burge, George W., Esq., Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road.
Porter, Joseph Long, Esq., Sloane-street.

BANKERS.

London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.

SURGEON.

John Mann, Esq., Charterhouse-square.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Watson and Sons, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

SURVEYOR.

Thomas Turner, Esq., Bucklersbury.

SECRETARY AND ACTUARY.

William Sutton Gover, Esq., F.I.A.

FIRE.

DIRECTORS.

Blyth, John, Esq., Aldersgate-street.
Cartwright, Richard, Esq., Chancery-lane.
Cuff, J. Harcombe, Esq., St. John's Wood.
Cuthbertson, Francis, Esq., Aldersgate-street.
Freeman, G. S., Esq., Camberwell.
Gould, George, Esq., Loughton, Essex.
Low, James, Esq., Gracechurch-street.
Miers, Thomas, Esq., Upper Clapton.
Olney, Thomas, Esq., Borough, Southwark.
Wilmshurst, Joseph, Esq., Addison-terrace, Kensington.

AUDITORS.

Latter, Robert, Esq., Fenchurch-street.
Pewtress, Joseph W., Esq., Gracechurch-street.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., Lombard-street.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Watson and Sons, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

SECRETARY.

William Sutton Gover, Esq., F.I.A.

PROGRESS.	LIFE. No.	LIFE. Amount.	FIRE. No.	FIRE. Amount.
Policies Issued in First 9 months of 1851	555	£111,274	1,303	£508,582
" " " 1850	446	74,656	1,059	426,843
Excess of First 9 Months of 1851 over First 9 Months of 1850	109	£36,618	244	£81,739

October 1, 1851.

DO you want LUXURIANT and BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOS, EYEBROWS, &c.?—Of all the preparations that have been introduced for reproducing, nourishing, beautifying, and preserving the human hair, none have gained such a world-wide celebrity and immense sale as Miss Dean's CRINILENE. It is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, Eyebrows, &c., in three or four weeks, with the utmost certainty, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing it falling off, &c. For the reproduction of hair [illegible] from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled, never having failed. For Children it is [illegible] basis of a beautiful head of hair. One trial will prove the fact. It is an elegantly-[illegible] and will be sent, post free, on receipt of [illegible] by Miss DEAN, 48, Liverpool-street, King's Cross, London.

TESTIMONIALS (which, with hundreds of others, may be seen at the establishment):—

"It restored my hair, which I had lost from a severe illness." Miss Elton, Norwich.

"Your Crinilene has produced a luxuriant pair of whiskers; accept my thanks."—Mr. Henry Moir, Cambridge.

"I believe your Crinilene to be the best preparation extant for the nursery, and I constantly recommend it."—Dr. Hodgin, Edgeware-road.

"Your Crinilene has quite restored my hair, which I had lost in patches for several years."—John Merritt.

PURE LIQUID HAIR DYE.

Miss Dean's TEINTNOIR is the only pure and efficient Dye ever discovered, and has received the approbation of several eminent chemists as being free from all injurious properties. It is a pure liquid that changes any coloured hair in three minutes to any shade required, from light auburn to jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection; it does not stain the skin, is most easily applied, and is free from any objectionable quality. It needs only to be used once, producing a permanent dye. Price, 3s. 6d. per bottle, sent post free by Miss Dean, on receipt of forty-eight postage-stamps. Address, Miss Emily Dean, 48, Liverpool-street, King's Cross, London.

UNITED KINGDOM TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

OFFICES:

39, Morgate Street, London;
17, George Street, Edinburgh;
53, Princess Street, Manchester.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Robert Warner, Esq.

William R. Baker, Esq. | C. H. Lovell, Esq., M.D.
R. Barrett, Jun., Esq. | J. T. Pritchett, Esq.
William Janson, Esq. | J. Talbot Tyler, Esq.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

J. T. Mitchell, Esq., Clapham.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Gatliff and De Carteret, 19, Coleman-street.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., London;
The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh;
The British Linen Company, Glasgow.

SECRETARY.

Thomas Aston Binns, Esq.

From the commencement of the present year 500 New Policies have been issued, making the total number since the establishment of the Office, in 1840, more than 5,700.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

Lower Premiums than in most other Offices.
The Entire Profits divisible among the Assured.
Claims paid to Widows and Children free of Legacy and Probate duty
The Lowest Rate of Mortality of any Office in England
Annuities, Immediate and Deferred, Assurances for the whole of Life, for Short Terms, on Joint Lives, and every other description of Business.
Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained on application to the Secretary, or any of the Agents.
N.B.—Active and respectable Agents wanted in every Town where none are appointed.

Perpetual Investment, Land, and Building Society.

37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

GOVER, JOHN, Esq. | CUTHBERTSON, F., Esq.
BURGESS, JOSEPH, Esq. | GOVER, WILLIAM, Esq.
BURTON, J. R., Esq. | MILLAR, R. J., Esq.
CARTWRIGHT, R., Esq. | PRATT, D., Esq.

ARBITRATORS.

DEANE, GEORGE, Esq. | LOW, JAMES, Esq.
GOULD, GEORGE, Esq. | MANN, JOHN, Esq.
PELLATT, APSLEY, Esq.

AUDITORS.

BURGE, G. W., Esq. | GREEN, B. L., Esq.

BANKERS.—LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BAN

SOLICITORS—Messrs. WATSON and SONS. | SURVEYORS—Messrs. W. C. PUGH.

THIS SOCIETY is designed to afford a secure and profitable mode of investment.

A monthly payment of Ten Shillings for twelve-and-a-half years, or Twenty Shillings for seven-and-a-quarter years, will secure, at the expiration of that period, the receipt of £100, with a share in the profits, which, in all probability, will so increase the amount payable, that the investors will receive back their subscriptions, with six per cent. compound interest.

Half Shares may also be taken.

The subscriptions can be withdrawn at any time, with four per cent. compound interest, at a month's notice.

The funds of the Society are advanced to Members for one to fifteen years, upon approved security.

Agents Wanted.

A Prospectus will be sent upon enclosing a penny postage-stamp. JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, SECRETARY.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 312.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1851. PRICE 6d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—
A Charge to Aid and Assist 877
The Bishop of Exeter Inflicting Discipline.. 877
Religious Intelligence 878
Kossuth in London..... 879
Kossuth's Address to the American People 882
South Australia 884
Postscript 885
POLITICAL:—
Summary 886
What Does it All Mean? 886
To all Philanthropists and Tax-payers..... 887
The "Times" and its Correspondents 887
M. Guizot on the Relations of England and France.. 888
The Half-Century 889
Foreign and Colonial News 890
Posthumous Incidents of the Exhibition 891
Central Criminal Court Trials 892
Revelations of St. Alban's 892
Literature 893
Ireland 894
Court, Official, & Personal News 894
Births, Marriages, Deaths 894
Gleanings 894
Money Market, and Commercial Intelligence.... 895
Advertisements 896

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

A CHARGE TO AID AND ASSIST.

"GOOD wine needs no bush," says the old proverb. Sound literature wants no recommendation. Both maxims are true, but with limitations. Wine must be tasted before its merits can be appreciated, and whatever prevents the tasting of it must be removed by something other than its own excellent quality. Literature must be read before it can be duly valued, and the prejudices which consign it to neglect must be overcome by persuasion ere its power can be fairly exerted.

This is not sufficiently considered by the friends of Anti-state-church principles, in regard to the publications which adopt their views. They seem to think, and think rightly, that ware which is essentially worthless cannot be pushed into general and permanent demand by puffing, and that no activity in circulating it can compensate in the long run for intrinsic inferiority. But the converse of this is not wholly true. First-rate literary productions may be all but still-born for want of timely assistance at their birth. Fashion may prohibit them. Prejudice may denounce them. Craft may misrepresent them. Criticism may refuse to look at them. If, under such circumstances, admiring friends are silent, and, swayed by the impression that merit will make its way, adventure no effort to commend to others what may have pleased and instructed themselves, such works stand but a poor chance. They may live to be influential hereafter—but it is certain that a sphere for immediate usefulness will be denied them. They must wait the more enlightened and impartial judgment of some future generation.

It is, perhaps, due to our friends, that we should put before them some of the circumstantial difficulties with which Anti-state-church literature, however excellent in quality, has to contend in the present day. From the merest glance at them we believe they will be able to collect the necessity for something more than ordinary effort in its favour. They are not, we fancy, thoroughly acquainted with the true state of the case. Else, perhaps, if no better motive stirred them to activity, combativeness would do so—for sincere men cannot easily remain quiet, and see what they accept as a good thing unfairly put down. The coldest and most unexcitable spectator feels his blood rise at witnessing any ill-treatment of a man whose hands are bound, and who, until free, can do little or nothing to assert his manhood.

New works, whether individual or serial, unless ushered into the world under the sanction of some celebrated name, are greatly dependent on the good-will of publishers. Where *they* are interested in achieving success, they can almost invariably command it—where they are not, they can very generally prevent it. Their arrangements are of a kind to give them an easy *entrée*, as it were, to many different circles of readers—and at little cost, and less trouble, they have it in their power to bring the pretensions and merits of literary works under the eyes of almost all who are likely to respond to them. On the other hand, by simple inaction they can do much to *burke* the claims of the best book to notice, and, if disposed, can throw in the way of its circulation countless lesser impediments, more or less prejudicial to its prospects. Now, without bringing any charge against these gentlemen, we may state that zeal for the promotion of Anti-state-church publications is not usually conducive to the prosperity of other branches of the bookselling business. We have no right to expect, therefore, any large amount of their active co-operation in behalf of such works. In some instances, knowing what human nature is, we are bound to anticipate, not merely caution and coldness, but disfavour and opposition. Hence, works of the kind to which we now refer, are shut out from most of the advantages which publishers and booksellers have it in their power to confer upon a deserving book, and, to a considerable extent, encounter trade difficulties to which scarcely any other class of publications are subject. We refrain from giving detailed illustrations of these remarks—we think it would be invidious, and by no means necessary to our purpose. But it must be obvious that where any distinct species of literature stands in this unfortunate relation to the class by whose agency literature is distributed, it will be uphill work with them to make way, unless friends step in to supply the lack of professional service, and nourish through infancy the life which nurses have abandoned to chance or neglect.

A book is a fair challenge to criticism. It is helped into circulation by notices of it in the periodical press, laudatory or abusive. But here, again, Anti-state-church publications encounter serious and unusual odds. They are duly attended to, it may be, by organs known to adopt the same principle—fairly analyzed, liberally quoted, unduly praised, or deservedly censured. They are occasionally, and but occasionally, attacked by State-church journals, magazines, or reviews. But commonly, the practice is, if possible, to bear them down by imperturbable silence. No doubt, these are the tactics of true sagacity. A wrong should always know how to hold its tongue. Self-defence, in certain positions, is best secured by making no defence at all. We Voluntaries, of all men, have most reason for breathing forth the exclamation, "Oh that mine enemy would write a book!" For the most part, however, "mine enemy" knows better. The Establishment is in possession—and believes in the maxim, "the least said, the soonest mended." The advocates of the system are conscious that discussion is not their most effective weapon, and, therefore, eschew controversial talk, on their question, with pious abhorrence. But it would be quite incompatible with this line of policy, to notice, even for condemnation, the productions of their opponents. It is for them to aid in preventing society from knowing that such productions exist—and worthily do they fulfil their part. From year's end to year's end not a line escapes them which might awaken inconvenient curiosity in the bosoms of their readers. Their conduct in relation to all literature deeply imbued with the sentiments of Christian willinghood is best described by the opening words of a once fashionable song:—

> "Oh no! we never mention her,
> Her name is never heard."

It would be simply puerile to complain of this. These are the tactics of our opponents, skilfully selected, and systematically pursued. They are to be commended as being well adapted to answer a purpose, in the same spirit and sense in which "the unjust steward" had the commendation of his lord. Wise, in their generation, are the children of this world. But then, the disadvantage to the Anti-state-church press is none the less on this account. Every one must perceive that it will not just yet be able to prevail by the unaided force of its own merits, whatever they may be. Where the many obstinately keep silence, it is the more incumbent on the few to speak. Where a good thing is obstructed by adventitious difficulties, it must rely upon its friends for adventitious help.

Once more, not to tire our readers, it should be borne in mind that this class of literature is subject to special drawbacks even at the hands of many who themselves peruse it. Like the Bloomer costume, it is at present unusual, singular. It might have many more recommendations than it can now fairly claim, without being able to outweigh that terrible objection. Accordingly, it requires more courage than some men amongst us can boast, to make it the topic of social conversation, or to exhibit familiarity with its claims and merits. It is not every one who reads the kind of works referred to that will show himself eager to introduce them into the book-society, the Sunday-school or Vestry library, or the Mechanic's Institute. It is not every one who will openly place them on his drawing-room table, that they may attract the notice of visitors. Nor is it everyone who, in selecting a book as a present to a friend, would purposely turn his eye in this direction. There would seem to be a general feeling that the possession, and, especially, the ostentation of Anti-state-church books is disreputable—a thing to be carefully avoided by all who would hold up their heads as respectable members of society. It therefore behoves those who are above such cowardice to be the more energetic in their support, in proportion as the necessity for it is rendered more urgent by the reticence of others; and it is astonishing, we may say for their encouragement, how the pertinacity of a few determined individuals gradually swells their numbers, and bears forward the object they have at heart to ultimate popularity. They soon cease to be singular—and that objection gone, other objections are soon found to have been far more fancied than real.

These considerations, and others which might be added, did space allow or necessity require, may serve to show to our friends that the rule we alluded to at the commencement of this article, does not hold good in regard to the productions of the Anti-state-church press. "A clear stage and no favour," is the utmost that a righteous cause demands. But where the stage is *not* clear, and *dis*favour is rampant, it must rely, in some measure, upon extraneous aid. That aid we are about to claim on behalf of an enterprise with which our readers have been already made acquainted—one which, notwithstanding the difficulties with which it has to contend, has been boldly launched, and promises well. It is now too late for us, in this paper, to say all that we purposed to have said respecting "THE LIBRARY FOR THE TIMES." We will therefore postpone our observations till next week. Meanwhile, we earnestly request, that what we have already written upon the subject of the Dissenting press, may be carefully turned over in the reflections of our readers.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER INFLICTING DISCIPLINE.

The Bishop of Exeter, by consent of the defendant, pronounced sentence on the Rev. Richard Antram, incumbent of the parish of Slapton, Devon, on Monday, at the Chapter-house. The offences charged were that he had not performed divine service on the morning and evening of Good Friday, nor on the evening of Easter-day; that he had not resorted, upon notice, to the house of a parishioner, on the 31st of January last, to baptize an infant, then dangerously ill, by which neglect the child died unbaptized; and that, on the 3rd of March, he had refused or delayed to bury a corpse of a child brought to the churchyard, after due notice given. It appeared that an order of commitment had issued from the Kingsbridge County Court, in pursuance of a judgment in a suit for the recovery of a debt, in the month of December last, and therefore Mr. Antram had closely confined himself to his house every day except Sundays, and taken very effectual measures to prevent the entrance of any one who could execute the order. For offending against the law of the church, by neglecting to perform divine service on the occasions alleged, the bishop monished the defendant not to offend again. As to the non-baptism of the infant, it was too clearly established to admit of any doubt, and a most grave case he was bound to regard it. Who could venture to say that any child dying unbaptized is in as good a state in all eternity, as if it had been baptized? "Our church" pronounced it certain by God's word that children who are baptized dying before they commit actual sin are undoubtedly saved. It not only did not pronounce that certainty, it abstained from ever

intimating any hopes, and preserved a reverent and becoming silence respecting a babe dying without baptism. So late as the year 1549, when the Book of Common Prayer was first compiled, our church, though it ceased to express in plain terms that the unbaptized child perished everlastingly, yet seemed to have implied the same belief. It was impossible to remark too gravely on the fearful responsibility incurred by the defendant, and who, by his neglect, deprived this poor innocent of that assurance of salvation which God's word, solemnly interpreted by his church, would otherwise have given. As that was too plain for doubt, he (the bishop) was bound to pronounce the full sentence prescribed by the 69th canon, that the defendant be and was thereby by him (the bishop) suspended for three months; and further, that before his restitution, he should acknowledge his fault, and promise before him, his ordinary, that he would not wilfully incur the like again. With regard to refusing or delaying to bury the child of George Perring, though proved, his lordship forebore going into detailed remarks or pronouncing any additional sentence, because the sentence thereby incurred, of suspension for three months, had been already pronounced for the other offence charged and proved against him. In conclusion, he condemned Mr. Antram in the costs of the proceedings.

Anti-state-church Association.—The Secretary left town last night, and will this evening be joined by the Rev. J. G. Miall, of Bradford, and attend a public meeting at Hartlepool, the other meetings included in the northern tour being fixed as follows:—Stockton 6th, Middlesborough 7th, Sunderland 10th, Newcastle 11th, North Shields 12th, South Shields 13th, Scarborough 14th. Mr. Kingsley is next week to commence lecturing in the western counties, and on Wednesday next, the Rev. S. Green and Mr. Miall are to address a meeting in the theatre at Rochester. The Scottish tour is arranged to commence on Tuesday, the 17th instant.

Dr. Hook, the well-known vicar of Leeds, made a statement, in a recent anniversary sermon, of the progress of the Church in that town within the last ten years. The inhabitants had expended £28,000 upon the rebuilding of their parish church; erected ten new ones, "some of them at a cost of not less than £15,000 or £20,000;" and assisted by a legacy of £20,000, had also erected seventeen parsonage-houses. By Dr. Hook's voluntary sacrifice, they have divided their large parish into seventeen parishes, all of them being endowed; increased the clergy from twenty-five to sixty; and with the aid of the National Society, and the Privy Council, erected twenty-one school-rooms, to many of which are attached houses for the masters; and provided school accommodation for 7,500 children. 4,500 persons have been confirmed, of whom the greater number have continued communicants. A musical (daily) service in the parish church has been conducted at an annual expense of £500, and £130 for apprenticing boys who have sung in their choir.—The rural deanery of Leeds, under Dr. Hook's presidency, has discussed and recommended to the bishop the following propositions:—1. The shortening of the services, by having the Litany and Communion services in the afternoon. 2. The publication, by authority, of a hymn-book. 3. The employment of permanent deacons, who might pursue their secular calling. 4. Out-door preaching.

An Episcopal Charge Described by a Friendly Hand.—Dr. Murray, the High Church Bishop of Rochester, recently delivered a charge to his clergy, which is thus commented upon by the Tractarian *Morning Chronicle*:—

This is another aspect of the English Episcopate. As a specimen of a dry, dead, barren orthodoxy—a stiff, pulseless, mechanical form of sound words, and of practice neither sound or unsound, we must say that the Rochester charge is perfect. Perfect in its way; but then that is the way which all the world has resolved to reject. Bishop Murray is simply an obstacle. He will move neither to the right nor to the left. He will have nothing. No convocation, no synod, no Privy Council, no protest, no aggression, no innovation, no movement, no life, no surplice, no altar, no commotion, no dissatisfaction, no nothing. This is the Rochester charge; a great negation—Carlyle's mystic silences, Rabelais' kingdom of Nowhere. The Bishop of Rochester must have been reading the Earl of Rochester's famous "Ode to Nothing," or Pope's imitation of it—

'Twas one vast nothing, all—and all slept fast in Thee!

Whether high or low, Protestant or Catholic, elements are to prevail in the Church of England is a question; but sure we are that it is no question in any quarter that the Bishop of Rochester's line is untenable by universal consent.

The Foundation-stone of the Oxford Diocesan Training School, for the education of teachers, was laid on Wednesday, by the Bishop of Oxford, at Culham, about a mile and a half south-east of Abingdon. The building will be in the style of the fourteenth century, and will stand on three sides of a quadrangle, with a frontage 226 feet long. About a hundred dormitories will be provided. The cost will be about £12,000; at least £2,000 of which is still to be raised. The ceremony of laying the stone was accompanied with much religious pomp. A band of choristers from Oxford formed a portion of a long procession; a regular formulary of successive prayers was gone through; concluding "suffrages" were said by "the bishop" and "the people" (a numerous and fashionable group) alternately; and the whole was wound up by the harmonious performance of the Doxology by the choir, and the parting blessing of the people by the bishop.

The Vacant Canonry of St. Paul's has been given to the Rev. W. W. Champneys, Rector of Whitechapel.

The Bishop of Exeter has provoked another outburst of excitement in his diocese by one of those acts of episcopal prerogative which verge on personal inhumanity. The Rev. Hinton C. Smith, having laboured for nine years in the district of the Holy Trinity, in the parish of St. Andrew, in consequence of the failure of his health in June last, tendered his resignation to the bishop; but prior to the execution of the legal document requisite to make that resignation valid, at the earnest and unanimous entreaty of his congregation, recalled the tender, determined to seek renewed health by a residence on the continent for six months. With the view of carrying out this design, he entered into an engagement with a brother clergyman, the Rev. W. F. Kerr, to occupy his post until his renewed health should enable him to return to Plymouth. Mr. Kerr presented to the bishop the accustomed testimonials, and avowed his readiness to make the usual declarations of attachment to the Church of England, &c., but these his lordship declared would not suffice without Mr. Kerr's submitting to an examination. To this Mr. Kerr, who is an incumbent in another diocese, refused to submit. No other clergyman having been found willing to undertake the cure upon these terms, Mr. H. C. Smith has been compelled to resign his preferment into the hands of the patron, the Rev. J. Hatchard.

A Commission appointed by the Bishop of Ripon to make a preliminary inquiry into the behaviour of the Rev. Stephen Mathews, incumbent of St. Paul's, Hanging Heaton, have declared that sufficient has been proved before them to warrant a further investigation. The charge is, that Mr. Mathews seduced Mary Halliwell, a girl of sixteen, teacher in the parish-school: two attempts to affiliate a child upon the clergyman failed before the magistrates; whose decisions, however, created much excitement in the neighbourhood.

The Rev. J. Prout has been elected by the Directors of the London Missionary Society, to the Secretariat, vacant by the lamented death of Mr. Freeman.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. Robert Bickersteth, M.A., incumbent of St. John's Church, Clapham, to the rectory of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, recently rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. James Endell Tyler, B.D. The benefice is worth about £1,000 per annum. The new rector is a nephew of the late Rev. Edward Bickersteth, rector of Watton.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Halifax.—On the 22nd ult. the half-yearly meeting of the Halifax Association of Congregational Ministers and Churches was held, through the kindness of Titus Salt, Esq., at his mansion, Crow Nest, where tea was provided. Ministers and delegates from nearly all the sixteen churches of the Halifax Association were present. A paper was read by the Rev. Isaac Brierley, of Mixenden, "On the institution and permanent obligation of the Sabbath." The ministers and friends present expressed their entire approval of the view taken; and a vote of thanks to Mr. Brierley was passed. After tea the meeting adjourned to Bromley-lane Chapel, where two addresses were delivered; one by the Rev. David Jones, of Booth, on "The priesthood of Christ;" and the other, by the Rev. J. Brierley, on "The joy of angels over repenting sinners."

Portsea.—On the evening of the 20th ult., service was held in Clarence-street Chapel, in commemoration of the seventeenth anniversary of the ministry of the Rev. E. H. Burton. W. Bilton, Esq., occupied the chair. Addresses were delivered, and resolutions proposed and seconded by the Rev. Messrs. Compton, Sapcoat, Neave, and Arnot. The most interesting part of the service consisted in the presentation of a handsome copy of "Bagster's Comprehensive Bible," with the date of the anniversary, and a suitable inscription. The reverend gentleman acknowledged the gift in an appropriate speech. The choir of the chapel varied the service by the performance of anthems. The anniversary sermons were preached on the previous Sunday, in the morning by the Rev. E. H. Burton, and in the evening by the Rev. Mr. Compton, of Lyndhurst.

Haverstock Chapel.—On Wednesday evening a service was held in the above chapel, to recognise the Rev. John Nunn as pastor. The hymns were given out by the Rev. Mr. Hall, of Brentwood. The Rev. Dr. Tidman read the Scriptures and conducted the devotional exercises, after which he proposed the usual questions, which had reference to the reasons which induced Mr. Nunn to accept the invitation of the church, and to the mode of carrying out the work allotted to him as the future pastor. Mr. Nunn, in responding, set forth the peculiar position in which he had been placed;—he was the pastor of a congregation at Shepton Mallet, when he received an invitation from the Committee by whose instrumentality the chapel had been erected, which, after due consideration and prayer, he had accepted. Subsequently, a church had been formed, but from some circumstances which had arisen he had thought it his duty to resign the charge. In the course of events, the difficulties had been removed; he had received a cordial invitation from the church to continue his labours, and he now felt it to be his path of duty to labour there. The population around is large—there is ample scope for ministerial usefulness, and he felt that the children of the Orphan Working School were not the least interesting portion of his charge. A brief notice of his doctrinal views was also given. Dr. Tidman expressed, on the part of himself and brethren, his great satisfaction with the statement rendered. The Rev. Dr. Leifchild offered up the recognition prayer in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Harris, who was unable to attend. The Rev. John Stoughton then gave the charge to the pastor. The Rev. J. C. Harrison addressed the church and congregation. The elder children of the Orphan Working School were present, and their marked attention and quiet demeanour did not pass unnoticed.

St. Mary Cray, Kent.—The new and handsome place of worship here was opened on Sunday, the 26th ult. The Rev. James Sherman, of Surrey Chapel, preached in the morning, and Dr. Bennett, of Silver-street, in the evening. In the afternoon a church was formed, and the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was administered to the members and those belonging to different Christian communions present. Dr. Morison preached on Sunday last. All the services were attended by crowded congregations. No collections were made—the entire cost of the structure and all its appurtenances, to the amount of from six to seven thousand pounds, being defrayed by the designer, William Joynson, Esq. The galleries are reached by staircase towers. A glass dome, forming about two-thirds of the roof, gives the only light the building receives during the day; a gas chandelier, with 110 lights, illuminating it at night. There are three clock faces in the front, also lit with gas, and at the other end of the edifice is a fourth clock, immediately above the pulpit—the whole working by the same machinery. There are, also, two excellent vestries: school-rooms had been previously provided by the munificent founder.

Warrington, Lancashire.—On Thursday, the 23rd ult., a new Independent chapel was opened here. The chapel has received the name of the great English Reformer, Wycliffe, and is graced by a figure of the venerable preacher over the entrance-porch. This figure is from the studio of Mr. J. A. M'Bride, of Liverpool, and is executed in his best style. The building is of the Anglo-Saxon character, but unites with what is beautiful in the antique whatever is convenient in modern architecture. It is fitted with open pews, is without galleries, and will accommodate about 700 persons. Messrs. Haigh and Co., of Liverpool, furnished the design, and erected the building. The Independents of Warrington are mainly indebted for this handsome structure to the labours of Dr. Vaughan; and, through the liberality of the Congregationalists of Lancashire, the building stands nearly free of debt. At the opening services, the Rev. Dr. Raffles preached in the morning, and the Rev. J. A. James in the evening. The Revs. Dr. Vaughan, John Kelly, of Liverpool, W. Roaf, of Wigan, and P. A. Thompson (minister of the place), also took part in the services. On the following Lord's-day, sermons were preached by Dr. Vaughan and by Dr. Halley. The congregations on all these occasions were large, and the collections liberal.

Woman's Right to Representation.—An amusing assertion of woman's right to the benefit of the constitutional axiom of taxation without representation, occurred on Thursday at Sheffield, when an elderly widow, named Letitia Bowker, was summoned for non-payment of the local rates. Mrs. Bowker, who is a distinguished member of a society established at Sheffield, "To protect the rights of women," presented herself at the last municipal election, and tendered her vote to one of the presiding aldermen, claiming her right to exercise this privilege on the ground of being a ratepayer, and threatening unless she were allowed to vote the same as other ratepayers she would no longer pay the rates. She acted up to this resolve. A summons was thereupon issued, in obedience to which she appeared before G. P. Naylor, Esq., to whom she expressed her willingness to pay the rate provided she was allowed her right to a vote, but not otherwise. The magistrate expostulated with the woman, and recommended her to pay; but the advice was quite thrown away, for she went away declaring that they might issue a distress and seize her goods, but she was determined to pay no more taxes until she attained her right to vote. An order was made for immediate payment.

Episcopal Greediness—its Cause and Cure.—The *Reformer's Almanack*, just issued, in an article on the Income of the Bishops, and recent reformers connected with them, says:—"'That these right reverend fathers in God' have been deserving of the severest blame, few will have the hardihood to deny, but the system with which they are identified must also share in the condemnation. Make the teachers of religion members of the aristocracy, and peers of the realm, let them be dependent for their position and advancenent on the patronage of statesmen and their own political skill, surround them with all the pomps and vanities which they professionally adjure, make them not only the possessors of splendid incomes, but give scope for the gratification of covetous desires by entrusting them with the management of large estates, and you tempt them with seductions which scarcely angelic virtue could resist, and to which human nature in its weakness falls a too easy prey. But let Churchmen have the courage to try the only effective instrumentality for cleansing their church of its corruptions, and they need not longer hang down their heads for very shame. Let them choose their own ministers and bishops, pay them out of their own pockets according to their labours and merits, and dispense with the services of Ecclesiastical Commissions and Parliaments, and the marvel will be great indeed if such a chapter as this can again be written in the future history of their Church."

Baron Alexandre de Humboldt has, says a Berlin journal, announced the discovery at Athens, of the edifice in which the Council of Four Hundred were accustomed to assemble. Upwards of 100 inscriptions have already been brought to light, as well as a number of columns, statues, &c.

KOSSUTH IN LONDON.

RECEPTION IN THE CITY.

Thursday, the day appointed for the presentation to Kossuth of the City Corporation address, was ushered in by no unusual appearances. There was no visible swelling of the tidal stream that sets in every morning from eight to ten o'clock from each of the suburban districts. No flags surmounted the public buildings, or stretched across the main thoroughfares; bells did not clang from the steeples; not even a placard announced the intended line of route. But between ten and eleven o'clock there was a perceptible expectancy in the westward half of the city. Groups of men and boys loitered about Guildhall yard and King-street; St. Paul's churchyard was similarly occupied; and along Fleet-street there was an almost continuous line of people on the kerb of the pavement. On the other side of Temple-bar, the indications of a popular arrival were more abundant and decided. The railings of St. Clement's Danes and Mary-le-Strand churches were thickly occupied; standing places were being rapidly constructed of forms, trucks, and benches; and every street was yielding its complement of eager spectators The steps of Exeter Hall were crowded—Trafalgar-square supplied numerous prominences that had been early taken possession of—and along Piccadilly there was an unwonted concourse.

On arriving at Eaton-place, we found it impassable, from the crowd—numbering at least a thousand persons—that had collected in front of Mr. Massingberd's mansion, the temporary residence of M. Kossuth. There had been numerous arrivals during the morning; including a deputation from the Notting-hill and the Hammersmith Reform Associations, whose vehicles—decorated with flags and placards—drew up before the door, and formed rather an undignified attempt at a procession, which had been declined. In response to loud calls from the crowd, Kossuth presented himself on the balcony, was introduced by Mr. C. Gilpin, and received with immense acclamation. Afterwards a cry was raised for Madame Kossuth and her children. This wish was also gratified; and as the lady and her children stepped upon the balcony the crowd redoubled their plaudits. The lady, with Madame Pulszky, shortly afterwards drove to the city in a private carriage.

About eleven o'clock, an open carriage, drawn by four grey horses, attended by four gentlemen on horseback, drew up. Presently, M. Kossuth, accompanied by Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. Alderman Wire, and Mr. C. Gilpin, entered the carriage, amidst tremendous shouts. In several other carriages were Kossuth's chief officers, military and civil, amongst whom were General Czetz, Colonel Gäl, Colonel Kiss, M. Pulszky, Count Betland, Major Sontag, M. Paul Heinic, late Minister of Police; M. Vukovics, late Minister of the Interior; Colonel Torroc, and Major Hehas. M. Goeringer, who narrowly escaped being executed for his share in the Baden insurrection, and many other foreign gentlemen of note, were also present. The carriages immediately set off at as quick a pace as the crowding of the people would allow, many of them setting off in attendance. The *cortège* passed along Piccadilly without any more noticeable incident than the large number of persons who had collected, and the heartiness of their cheering. But at Trafalgar-square, the scene was highly exciting. The large area, looking south, was crowded, and the base of Nelson's column, the vacant pedestals, and every foot-hold, swarmed with human beings. The shouts of the running crowd foretold the arrival, and were taken up some time before the procession was visible. When it did arrive, it was compelled to halt; and here, for the first time, Kossuth rose in his carriage, to respond to the tremendous acclamations which greeted him. He was dressed in a tight-fitting military frock coat, and wore a low-crowned, round-rimmed hat, ornamented with a large black feather. The sight of his handsome though much worn countenance, of his uncovered head and waving plume, excited the people to the highest; and, thenceforth, his progress was truly triumphal. Along the Strand, thousands poured around the carriage, very many getting near enough to shake hands with the hero of the day; those who could not attain that privilege struggling to catch sight of his face; and all shouting fervent hurrahs. At the office of the *Weekly Chronicle*, opposite Somerset House, several flags were hung out; and here again the procession halted for some minutes, and Kossuth acknowledged, by special bows, the crowd of ladies, who waved their admiration from the windows. At another newspaper office, near St. Mary-le-Strand church, was exhibited a tri-colour, bearing the names of Kossuth and Mazzini, Hungary and Italy, and here again there was a halt. Terrific was the passage of Temple-bar; the small police force mustered there being quite unable to check the torrent that had now stopped all progress westward, whether for vehicles or pedestrians. In Fleet-street, nearly every window was filled with ladies and gentlemen; and the numerous printing offices of that locality were well represented by extemporised platforms in the roadway, the occupants of which, in paper caps and shirt sleeves, were peculiarly enthusiastic. The roofs of a long line of omnibuses formed similar platforms, from which drivers and passengers alike waved their hats and shouted vociferously. In front of the *Morning Advertiser* and other liberal newspaper offices, a halt was made, and cheers given for the journal and the Hungarian cause. At Ludgate-hill, a new feature was introduced—from one of the windows, a copy of the *Times* was exhibited and burned, amidst loud shouts of approval. At St. Paul's Churchyard another impressive scene of enthusiasm was displayed. Cheapside was, if possible, more densely crowded than Fleet-street. A large flag of Hungarian colours stretched from St. Mary-le-Bow church to an opposite house. In King-street, the burning of the *Times* was repeated, and again in Guildhall yard. The arrival of Kossuth here was the signal for tremendous cheering—the more imposing from the confined space, and from the brilliant burst of sunshine, which, for the first time, lent its auspices to the occasion.

The Common Council chamber—an apartment entered from across the great hall—had been filled an hour before; for the arrival had been delayed till nearly one o'clock. The Lord Mayor, and a very numerous court, were present, nearly every member wearing his robe of office. Mesdames Kossuth and Pulszki had been conducted on their arrival to the seats reserved for ladies; of whom there were a great number. Among the visitors present, were J. A. Smith, Esq., M.P., and the Rev. Thomas Binney. The entrance of M. Kossuth, leaning on the arm of Alderman Wire, was hailed with much cheering. He was conducted to the upper end of the chamber, and received with much warmth by the Lord Mayor. The Town-clerk at once proceeded to read, in clear and emphatic tones, the following address:—

Illustrious Sir,—We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, present to you our heartfelt congratulations on your liberation from captivity and your safe arrival in this country.

We have watched with the deepest interest your struggles on behalf of the constitutional liberty of your oppressed fellow-subjects. When those struggles proved unavailing, and you were compelled to become a fugitive in the land of the stranger, our sympathies followed you to Widdin and Kiutayah; and we addressed the Foreign Minister of our country to prevail upon him to exert his influence for your liberation.

We now see you in this our free country, and are eager to offer you a hearty welcome.

Accept, illustrious Sir, this expression of our earnest desire that it may please Him who ruleth over all to permit you yet again to behold your beloved country in peace, enjoying all that constitutional liberty it has been your object to secure.

Accept, illustrious Sir, the expression of our profound respect and consideration.

The address, the third and fourth paragraphs of which were loudly cheered, was then presented to M. Kossuth, who pressed it expressively to his breast, and then addressed a few words privately to the Lord Mayor. His Lordship immediately rose, and requested that as much silence as possible should be preserved, in order that they might hear their illustrious friend, who was about to address them, as he was labouring under a severe cold and oppression of the chest, and quite unable to speak with the force he would wish.

M. Kossuth proceeded, on the subsidence of the cheering, which again greeted him, to deliver in reply a long and eloquent speech. He appears to have been nervous as well as feeble; for the reporters say that he spoke with a hurried tone, which made it very difficult to follow him, and they give slightly different versions of what he said. He addressed his audience as the "Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the great and glorious city of London;" and professed himself overwhelmed with sentiments of respect and gratitude for the honour now done him, and by what he had seen in the streets—thousands upon thousands of the great working classes coming forth to meet him, for no motive but sympathy for his country and for the principle of liberty. This was a sight full of consolation and hope to him—and would even the oppressors of the world dare to believe that the manly voice of the people of England would "melt away like the sigh of a girl?" Would it not rather be a trumpet call for the liberation of the world? Even were he ambitious—which he was not; his only ambition was to have no selfish ambition—he could not take the compliment of this high solemnity to himself; he must feel and enter into—having expressed his gratitude for their sympathies and interference on his own behalf—the real meaning of the demonstration. His idea of that meaning he hardly knew how to express:—

My opinion is, that the corporation of London, lawfully represented by the municipal authorities, could not have intended to bestow this honour upon a man, but on a principle. Every man present is the type of a principle, and the corporation of the city of London is not an aggregate of men, but of principles [hear, hear]. Even the place in which I have the honour to bow before you is a principle [loud cheers]. And myself, and my countrymen who surround me, the faithful associates of all my past struggles, of my recent misfortunes, and of my future hopes, we, too, are not men, we are principles [hear, hear]. I therefore put to myself the question, what is the place in which I have the honour to stand? London, the metropolis of England—no, the metropolis of the world [loud cheers.] It is no compliment to you, but a serious truth, that London is the metropolis of the world, because there is no place no city in the world, which is so strongly and so intimately connected with the whole world as London. There is scarcely any place, no country of course, of which the movement or tranquillity, the past and the future of which, would not have some interests of London connected with it. London is, then, the heart of the world, which, like the metropolis of the human constitution, cannot fail to partake in the feeling of the least impediment to the circulation in the remotest corner of the world [loud cheers]. It is the place to whose vibrating centre the most distant limb must send back the tide of life [continued cheering]. Therefore is it no compliment to say that London is the metropolis of the world, and being so there is no other place, no other country on the earth which has such strong motives to feel extremely interested in the condition of foreign nations and in the foreign affairs of this country. It is my guiding sentiment that as long as I have the honour to enjoy the protection of English laws, which I know will be as long as I remain on the soil, I will never interfere with the internal or domestic affairs of this country [loud cheers.] But as the affairs of my country make one portion of the foreign affairs of England, perhaps I may be excused for making a single remark, that I believe each and every age has its necessity, and every portion of the world its own peculiar condition. Now, at the present moment, according as matters stand, I confidently state that among the external questions of England, there if not a single one that has importance equal to that which I am now about to consider. As London is the metropolis of the world, so the place in which I stand is the metropolis of London; and hence your necessity for watching the affairs of foreign countries [hear, hear]. Hence have you watched with interest the past affairs of Hungary, because you saw that our cause was just and righteous, and in harmony with the mighty interests that are embodied in the City of London. You united with your interest for the past your good wishes for the future; and here, my lord and gentlemen, let me make my first request: let not this interest, this sympathy, be a barren one. You have the power—give to oppressed humanity a helping brother's hand [loud cheers].

Having thus spoken of foreign affairs, he would observe further, that they had hitherto been conducted on a system of diplomacy, the basis of which was secrecy; and in that consisted the triumph of absolutism. The power of Russia—"the principle of evil in European politics"—lay not in her armies, but in the secret wiles of her diplomacy. There must be a radical change in this respect. The people of free states—who did not allow a penny to be voted without their knowledge—must exercise similar vigilance, and maintain equal publicity, in foreign affairs. Liberty, endangered where not crushed by absolutist diplomacy, must be counteracted by the omnipotent opinion of free England [loud cheers]. This power of free opinion was one of the principles he saw represented—another was social order:—

The next principle I see exemplified in this place is the principle of social order—a word in using which I get most nervous and excited, when I think how blasphemously it has been misused. They call it social order when humanity is thrown into prisons; they call it social order when they make the silence of the grave [loud cheers]. But this day, the 30th of October, 1851, has presented to me the word in a different aspect, which once seen, I proudly proclaim that no more shall Russian Czar, nor Austrian Kaiser, proclaim their social order [loud cheers]. This day in London I saw its hundreds of thousands of people rushing forward in warm enthusiasm, the blood beating high in their generous hearts for the principles of freedom. What preserved social order among those mighty masses? I said to Lord Dudley Stuart, "Let us see how many policemen are present." I saw four [loud cheers and laughter], and these four were very far asunder [renewed laughter and cheers]. Now, on such an occasion, one of the despots, a czar, a kaiser, or a president—it's all the same [cheers]—would have had the streets bristling with bayonets; they would have had the footways crowded with soldiers; and would have called that social order [great cheering]. And against whom would they have made this array? Against the enemy? No—against their own people [cheers]. The real social order is the greatest security for person and property, and it is blasphemy to call the system of the despots social order [hear, hear]. Now permit me to ask, What in the opinion of this illustrious corporation is the surest safeguard of social order? I believe the answer will be, that which they themselves have found to be the best safeguard in this mighty city, in itself a nation—liberty! [loud cheers.] I was not so happy as to arrive soon enough to see the great meeting which London had appointed to humanity—the Great Exhibition; but I feel consoled because I see a greater exhibition, the greatest of all, London itself, from which I have received such a welcome to-day [cheers]. And if I wanted some spur for exertion during the rest of my life, I should find it in that liberty which has conserved social order in such a magnificent manner in this immense city.

A third principle here typified was that of municipal institutions; which was introduced by one of the finest passages in the oration:—

London is almost the oldest municipality on the face of the earth—older, in fact, than the present British nation, because it derives its municipal existence from the Romans. Empires have fallen, mighty peoples have vanished from the surface of the earth, new worlds have been discovered, even here in England itself dynasties have been changed, the religion of the nation has been altered, a mighty revolution has swept over the country like a mighty storm, monarchies have been abolished and restored, and during all these immense changes in history, London stands [loud cheers]. London stands! No, London grows during all these changes—grows a giant—grows an empire—more than an empire; a nation, mightier than a nation [loud cheering]. Now what is the keystone of all this? It is this, in my opinion—that the existence of London is founded on her municipal institutions [loud cheers]. The principle of municipal institutions is crushed down everywhere on the continent—it is swept away by the doctrine of centralization [loud and protracted cheering]. Centralization is propitious to what? To ambition, but not to liberty. But chiefly on the continent the principle of municipal institutions is swept away by absolutism—a word identical with centralization. What is absolutism but the centralization of power, which is the banner of the House of Austria, and under that banner they have, with the aid of Russia, sacrificed Hungary. So long as Hungary was free, although continually encroached on by the absolutist tendencies of Austria, it was of immense benefit to Austria; because from the very existence of municipal institutions Russia could not get any hold on Austria. But Hungary falls, and Austria becomes the mere tool of Russia [hear, hear]. Such is centralization and its consequences. The moment Austria became a traitor to Hungary and humanity, for the purpose of getting rid of the check which the municipal institutions of Hungary offered to absolutism, she became the obedient slave of the Czar. We were the last stronghold of municipal institutions

on the continent. You, the metropolis of the world, and who have mighty and important interests at stake, are watchful of the condition of foreign nations, and have given your attention to the cause of Hungary—you have marked us struggling for the freedom of municipal institutions, and finding this principle in the struggle, you have given your sympathy for the past, and your interest for the future. Let me say again, do not permit that sympathy to be a barren word, for you have the power to help us.

Free-trade was a third principle represented here. After dwelling for a minute or two, as at Southampton, on the incompatibility of absolutism and free-trade, M. Kossuth made this skilful appeal to his audience:—

What is the market that gave to Austria the industry of England in Hungary here at all? Even before our past struggles, we consumed of cotton manufactures, not of home but of foreign fabrication, an average of from sixty-five to seventy millions of francs a year, or about £2,600,000 of your money. How much did the free industry of England get of this? Not one shilling [hear, hear]. Why? Because the principle of absolutism in Austria being, of course, in harmony with the prohibitory principle, it managed matters so as to oblige Hungary to buy Austrian manufactures—not because they were best or cheapest, but because they were Austrian. We were thus drained of millions for the benefit of Austria. For the hundredweight of cotton manufactures, which could be bought in England for £8 or £9, Hungary was obliged to pay £20 or £22 to Austria, because the importation taxes constituted a prohibition. Therefore, in this great market, England, except by smuggling, received not one shilling of benefit. Again, what are the markets of Russia for European manufactures? Except by smuggling, very insignificant. On the very day when Hungary proclaimed its independence, and entrusted me with the government of the country, my first deed was to send instructions to my representative in England to make known to the Government of this country that the barriers were broken down, and that the markets of Hungary were open to your trade [loud cheers]. You have not derived much benefit from it, but it proved the influence of political freedom upon the freedom of industry and commerce [hear, hear]. Now, as the Russian principle rides rough-shod over the continent—and it is said the Czar has put his foot on the neck of Hungary only as a step towards entire preponderance in Europe—I beg of you to consider if such was the triumph of a single free principle what would be the effect if the system became general. Absolutism must starve, as it would receive a succession of shocks, against which Atlas himself could not stand. On the other hand, if it succeeded in putting a stoppage to free commerce, what must be the consequence for the industry and trade of England? A new continent like that of Bonaparte, on absolutist, because prohibitory principles. Only think of such a triumph of absolutism, of such a stoppage on the continent to the trade and industry of England! You would have to go to war against the world; you must. You must send your fleets, as your forefathers did, to protect the interests of England. You would spend millions, and torrents of blood, to get freedom for the trade for the industry of England; or else England, or else London, now the fairest spot on earth, now the place where only exists social order, not by terrorism, but by liberty, this glorious place would inevitably decline [hear, hear].

Still greater tact was displayed in treating of another principle suggested by the scene before him, that of financial credits:—

London is the regulator of the money and credit of the world, and a very considerable quantity of the loan shares of every government must, therefore, be concentrated in London. Let me ask, where is your security for these loans, where is the possibility of seeing them paid? Whether it would be greater on the victory of absolutism, or upon the triumph of constitutional freedom? Take the despotic interests. What is the basis of their existence? Is it the love of the nation? It is not love—it is not even endurance. Is the basis of absolutism the contentment of the nation? No; how could men be content without freedom? [loud cheers.] Then, the principle of absolutism is, by means of soldiers to become the unlimited masters of the world. In managing their costly armies and their no less costly diplomatic interests, the means of their people are exhausted, and they must come again and again to the money market for loans, and every loan diminishes the resources from which it must be paid. Who can guarantee that the nations of the earth, seeing their means swamped by these eternal loans, which are used against their own liberties, will not rise under their moral and material suffering, and say, "Let those who made these loans pay them; we did not make them?" [loud cheers.] Such is the effect of absolutism on the security of the money market [hear, hear]. But there another prospect also with respect to the House of apsburg, and that is its inevitable bankruptcy. You know well that that Government has been obliged to make a loan of eight millions recently. Was that to restore the balance of its finances? Oh, no; but to get on for a few months longer, and then ask for another, their means of paying the interest becoming worse with every loan. May I not say, without any enthusiasm, that there is a very early prospect that the restored nations of Europe will not recognise these loans, or prevent the bankruptcy? [hear.] Let us contrast what would be the prospect of security if the principles of freedom were established throughout the world. Since I left Kutayah, I have stopped a little in various parts of Europe, on the shores of Italy and of France; the people everywhere offered me their most noble sympathy, because I represented the principle of freedom for every country. Was it a compliment to my miserable and exhausted frame? No; but because I was the representative of the principle of freedom, and because of the part I had taken in carrying out that principle. What was my part? That I had undertaken to give political and social freedom to a whole people; to make free the soil, free the labour, and free the trade; to spare, not to hurt, and to protect every existing interest of every class [hear, hear]. Here you have the key of that confidence and love which my people bore, and still bear towards me. I sought the full nationality of Hungary—freedom to all—but without one injurious circumstance to any existing interest [hear, hear]. Therefore, I met sympathy everywhere, because I had imprinted this direction on the struggles of Hungary. I got not only the confidence of my own people, but the sympathy of the world. I pledged my word of honour to be faithful all my life to that principle, and as God blesses me I will be so, if those people whose interests I spared will not deprive me of the means [hear]. I am no capitalist, but, were I one, I would very much consider these circumstances—consider whether there is a possibility of absolutism being able to pay [hear, hear]. Freedom must have a future, and, considering this, I would rather put confidence in that principle which is pointed out as the destiny of mankind by God himself, and by the sentiment of Europe, and which, by protecting all existing interests, is enabled to give the best security; but when a country is again and again wasted and oppressed, it is not likely it will assist for procuring means for that oppression. I mean with these words to show that the best security for your financial interests is not absolutism, but in the establishment of the principles of liberty.

In the last division of his address, M. Kossuth briefly developed the principles of "consolidated peace," and of humanity to the unfortunate:—

I think you will see that the peace of the world is only possible when the nations of the world are contented [hear, hear]. Contentment is a tree which will not flourish where tyranny is practised, for the world was not created to be a prison to humanity, neither were men created to be gaolers to their fellows [loud cheers]. It is not long since a great association—the Peace Society—had a meeting here. Humanity causes that society to hope that peace may be obtained everywhere, but they wish for a lasting and true peace, and not oppression [cheers]. This association proclaims the principle of non-intervention, but surely there could be no such interpretation of their principle as, that whatever the Czar might do, the humanity of England should not care for it. That would not be non-intervention, but would be giving the Czar a letter of marque to interfere with all the affairs of the world [loud cheers]. The principle of the Peace Society has this meaning—that every nation should be free to dispose of its own domestic concerns, and that neither England nor any other power should intervene with the sovereign rights of any nation; but I apprehend that humanity points out England as the safeguard of oppressed humanity, and expects London to take the lead in the expression of public opinion [hear, hear]. England is the only spot in Europe which affords an asylum to the oppressed, and you, my lord, and the corporation of the City of London, even now gloriously represented the principle by allowing to the noble lord, who may well be called the father of the unfortunate, the use of your noble apartment for the benefit of the unhappy exiles. Permit me to give you for these noble sentiments my warm thanks, and may the freedom of the world soon release you from such a charge. I hope it soon will, and that no man in Europe may be bound to add the thorn of humiliation to the bitterness of regret for his lost and violated liberties [cheers].

Having reiterated in a few words the leading topics of his address, the orator thus concluded:—

Help us, then, in the noble cause at issue. We do not ask England to take part in our internal struggles—that is the affair of Hungary herself, and she will provide for her own struggle for freedom [loud cheers]. All we wish is, that the public opinion of England may establish it as a ruling principle to acknowledge the right of every nation to dispose of its own affairs, and not to leave them to the tender mercies of the Czar [loud cheers]. We ask you not to allow the interference of Russia in the domestic affairs of Hungary, or of any other nation, because your true interests are in harmony with the interests of all. This is a principle which I hope will prevail in England, and also in the United States. From a most honoured native of that country I have had the honour to hear principles announced which, if once carried into effect, would give liberty to the world. I have heard it proclaimed from an honoured citizen of the United States—a man who is the object of the sympathy and confidence of a great portion of his countrymen, and even now is a candidate for the chief magistracy—that the younger brother of the English race would join to protect oppressed nations from the interference of absolutism [loud cheers]. I will repeat it again, I will concentrate all my free sentiments, all the blood of my heart and the energy of my mind, to raise these words high, and loud, and solemn, until the almighty echo of public opinion, in repeating it, shall become like a thundering trumpet, before the sound of which the Jericho of human oppression must fall [loud cheers]. And should this feeble form succumb to the longings of my heart to see my fatherland—that heart which beats like the chained lion against his cage—even the grass that grows upon my grave will cry out to England and America—Do not forget in your proud security those who are oppressed. Do not grant a charter to the Czar to trample on humanity, or to drown the liberties of Europe in blood. Be not the guarantees of such a charter, but resist it, and take the proud position of being the liberators of the world.

When the hearty and long-continued cheering had subsided, Mr. Norris moved, and it was ordered, that the address presented to M. Kossuth be fairly written out, emblazoned, and framed in the usual way, and presented to him. Kossuth then retired from the Court of Common Council, and was conducted to the committee-room of the promoters of the Great Polish and Hungarian Ball, which is to be given after the entertainment of the 9th of November. Lord Dudley Stuart there stated that Kossuth had fixed his departure for America for the 13th of November, but the American Consul had, in accordance with the wishes of the public, postponed the departure of the vessel till the 14th, in order that Kossuth might have an opportunity of being present at the entertainment, which would accordingly take place on the 13th instead of the 17th of this month, as had been originally fixed upon.

Kossuth's re-appearance in Guildhall-yard was hailed with tremendous acclamations by a dense crowd, who had patiently waited there the two hours he was engaged within. The carriage drove off as quickly as the people would allow, but was followed a long distance by many, and cheered continuously by the groups that had collected to watch its return. At Charing Cross, the crowd was so large and enthusiastic, that it was deemed a suitable opportunity for Kossuth to acknowledge the out-of-door honours of the day. Mr. Gilpin having intimated this, M. Kossuth rose in the carriage, and spoke as follows:—"I cannot say much to you by reason of the great weakness of my voice. I have already delivered a very large speech yonder (pointing expressively towards the city), before the Corporation of this noble city of London, and it has left me very weak; but I will say to you the great happiness I feel to be among a people so generous, orderly, and free! [loud cheers]—and that to-day I have felt at *home* [renewed cheers]. I feel the warm blood rise in my heart with gratitude for the welcome you have given me as the representative of my country, and I have heard sentiments expressed in London, that give me good hope that Hungary will yet be free." Another burst of immense applause followed, and was prolonged until the carriage was out of sight.

In the evening, Kossuth privately returned to the City to dine with the Lord Mayor. Covers were laid in the Long Parlour for seventy. Among the guests were Mr. Justice and Lady Talfourd, Alderman Wilson, Alderman and Mrs. Hooper, Madame Kossuth, the Governor of the Bank of England and Mrs. Thompson Hankey, Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Alderman Salomons, M.P., Alderman Moon, Alderman and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Sheriff Cotterell, Mr. Sheriff Swift, M. and Madame Pulszky, Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Chaplin, Mr. Gilpin, &c., &c.

THE POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.

The Central Committee, determined that the inhabitants of London, and the working classes in particular, should not be disappointed of an opportunity of formally demonstrating their intense sympathy with Kossuth and the cause he represents, resolved on holding a great public meeting, as near as possible to Eaton-place, on the day for presenting the address. Ultimately, it was agreed, on the suggestion of Kossuth himself, that the meeting should be held at some little distance from the metropolis, and that Kossuth should at least make his appearance, if not address the people. Copenhagen Fields—the scene of democratic gatherings for nearly a century past—was fixed upon for the place, and Monday for the day. It was believed that only a few placards announcing the arrangements would be necessary to ensure a vast assemblage, but the committee could scarcely have anticipated the glorious demonstration which was actually made.

Russell-square was selected as the most convenient spot at which the members of the various trades, and the dwellers in different districts, might assemble, and move thence in procession. By half-past eleven, twelve or fifteen thousand persons had congregated in the space between the railings of the square and the houses, arranged in order according to their trades—bootmakers, tailors, carpenters, &c.—each distinguished by appropriate banners, and all bearing mottoes expressive of welcome to Kossuth, and love of liberty. The members of the committee, under whose direction the arrangements had been made, arrived in the square about this time, and, proceeding to the east side, formed in order of procession, and taking the lead, accompanied by a band of music, were followed by the immense multitude assembled, marshalled five a-breast, in this order making their way round the north, and to the west side of the quadrangle, leaving it slowly (and not without some difficulty, in consequence of the impediment which some thousands of spectators occasioned) by way of Keppel-street. The flags and banners displayed throughout the whole length of the procession were numerous, picturesque in appearance, and most of them evidencing good taste as well as warm feelings. First came the Hungarian colours, with the motto, "Welcome Kossuth." Then followed a large banner, also with the red, white, and green ground, carried by four or five men, bearing the inscription, "There is no obstacle for him that wills." This was followed by the Turkish flag, after which came in succession the union jack of England, and the stripes and stars of the United States, and, following later in the procession, a large silk banner, having on it the words, "Kossuth and Mazzini—Italy and Hungary," and another, a blood-red flag, with an inscription in Italian, "The democratic republic of Italy, and fraternity of the people." A sort of gallows was also carried in the procession, from which was suspended a number of copies of the *Times* newspaper. The Tower Hamlets contingent, which came up as the general body was leaving the square, exhibited several beautiful flags, and added materially by its numbers to the length of the procession. From the time the leading rank commenced its march until the rear turned into Keppel-street, nearly three quarters of an hour had elapsed, so numerous was the body of which the assemblage was composed. Passing along Keppel-street and Store-street, the procession turned into Tottenham-court-road, and wended its way along the Hampstead-road, High-street, Camden-town, the Camden-road, and so on to Copenhagen-house, the place appointed for the meeting with Kossuth. The whole line of these great thoroughfares was crowded with people. The shops were all closed, the windows were filled with spectators (mostly ladies, many of them wearing the Hungarian colours), and from several of the houses flags with appropriate devices were exhibited. Copenhagen-fields presented an appearance of excitement, which, since the memorable gathering of the trades' unions some fifteen years ago, has not been witnessed in that locality. Notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the day, the large area in

front of the tavern was crowded with anxious sympathisers. The railway and other works carrying on in the neighbourhood had left a number of mounds, which were eagerly seized upon as convenient platforms. From a front window of the tavern a sort of balcony had been thrown out, where, under the protection of the British flag, Kossuth was to receive the address of the working-classes, and speak his acknowledgments. In addition to the flag which floated over the balcony there was, in the front of it, the following inscription—"By united effort much is accomplished." In the immediate vicinity of the balcony, and for several hundred yards round it, the density of the crowd was so great, long before the hour appointed for the business of the day, that it was doubtful how the thousands who officially represented the demonstration would find room.

At about half-past one o'clock M. Kossuth arrived, accompanied by several Hungarian friends, amongst whom were MM. Vukovicz, late Minister of Justice, Gorove, late Secretary of Parliament; General Vetter, General Czecr, Colonel Azlatos, Colonel Ihasz, aide-camp to Kossuth; Major Count Vay, Colonel Count Bethlem, Colonel Count Teleki, and Colonel Count Kiss. The party, immediately on their arrival at Copenhagen-house, retired to a room where refreshments were laid out, and there awaited the arrival of the central committee with the address.

At half-past two the sound of music and the gleam of banners announced the approach of the procession, and in a few minutes after it filed into the area. After a short time spent in introductions, the committee appeared with Kossuth on the balcony which had been erected, from which an extraordinary sight awaited the illustrious exile. The whole of the open space was densely packed with human heads, of which the upturned faces when M. Kossuth made his appearance had a most singular effect. Here and there the banners of the different metropolitan associations flaunted gaily above the crowd: and another series of objects, which attracted much curiosity and amusement, were numerous copies of the *Times* elevated on poles, to which the crowd applied light, and consumed amid volleys of groans and hisses. It is almost superfluous to say that M. Kossuth was received with the most deafening and enthusiastic cheering. He bowed gracefully in acknowledgment, and at last having obtained silence by an expressive gesture, turned round to the committee and listened attentively while Mr. J. Pettie read the following address:—

Patriot citizen and worthy representative of a great people,—We approach you with sentiments of hopeful joy; we hail with satisfaction your restoration to freedom and to your country's service, as we heard with sorrow the tidings of your expatriation. In the war, so heroically sustained by the Hungarian nation, against the united Governments of Russia and Austria, the sympathy of the people of Britain with the people of Hungary was so universally expressed as to be historical, but we desire that it may be recorded that, had our wishes received governmental aid, the intervention of Russia would not have been met alone by protests upon paper, but upon the field of action by the force of British arms. Our regret for the past is mingled with humiliation for the futility of our desires, but it is alleviated by our hopes and our resolves for the future. Chosen as the guide of a brave people in the path of freedom, your liberation gives hope not alone to Hungary, but to humanity. In the brotherhood of peoples rest the hope of civilization, the assurance of our progress in the peaceful arts, and the free development of man's noblest faculties. In the brotherhood of peoples there also exists the certainty of success in resisting the encroachments of despotic powers. Distinguished alike for wisdom as for integrity, if we have said so much to you, it is because your name and that of your country are linked in our hopes and our prayers to the names of other men and other nations. Need we name them? No; your true heart has already responded—Italy, Poland, Germany, and ——. There is a nation which, for half a century, has expiated its love of freedom in bereavement of its best sons, in the tears of its mothers and daughters. Its cup of bitterness is full. Whilst the arms of the people were extended to embrace you, you were repelled from their shores. As we believe in a future for Hungary, so also do we believe in a future for France. Whilst congratulating Hungary, and you, Sir, freely chosen governor, on your liberation, we turn with sentiments of fraternal gratitude to that nation which, despite of menace and intrigue, shielded you in the adverse hour, and has restored you to free action and fresh hope in the fulfilment of your glorious mission. To the citizens of the great Republic which has thrown its flag around you—linked, as we are, by ties of kindred—we are more closely linked in our mutual esteem for you and sympathy for your country. We rejoice, with them, in the honour they have won; but we lament that we should have deserved that honour less. Welcome to our country! Our words are but the poor echo of a million voices which, from the extreme limits of our land, bless your name, and, in blessing you, bless Hungary.

M. Kossuth listened with deep attention, and at the words, "Welcome to our country," placed his hand on his heart and bowed profoundly. The crowd also caught up the words, and the cheering that ensued was tremendous. The address, which was neatly engrossed and mounted on a handsome crimson roller, was presented to M. Kossuth on the termination of the reading, and by him handed to one of the gentlemen in attendance.

M. Kossuth then came forward to address the vast assemblage. He was dressed in a close-fitting black velvet frock coat and a military cloak, wore his round hat and black plume, and looked as if recovering from his indisposition. Mr. Thornton Hunt accompanied him on the platform, and by repeated calls of "silence," at last procured a cessation in the cheering. The speech which Kossuth proceeded to deliver was of nearly as great length as that spoken to the corporation; and as he necessarily repeated many of his former statements—though with admirable adaptation to the different character of the audience—we feel the less regret at the impossibility of giving a lengthened report. Among his opening sentences were these:—It is to me highly gratifying to know that a large party of the present meeting belongs to the working classes. It is gratifying to me, because, if to belong to the working classes implies a man whose livelihood depends on his own honest and industrious labour, then none amongst you has more rights to call himself a working man than I so to call myself. I inherited nothing from my dear father, and I have lived my whole life by my own honest and industrious labour. This, my condition, I consider to have been my first claim to my people's confidence, because well they knew that being in that condition I must intimately know the wants, the sufferings, and the necessities of the people [hear, hear, and cheers]. And so assuredly it was . . . . Amongst all the enterprises of that time of my life, when I was yet in no public office, but a private man, there is none to which I look back with more satisfaction and pride than to the association for the encouragement of manufacturing industry—to its free schools, to its exhibitions, to its press, and to its affiliations. Besides conferring immense material benefits, it proved also politically beneficial, by bringing in closer contact and more friendly relation the different classes of my dear native land, by interesting the working classes in the public political concerns of our nation, and by so developing a strongly united public opinion to support me in my chief aim, which was conserving the municipal and constitutional institutions of my country—to substitute for the privileges of single classes the political emancipation of the whole people, and substituting freedom to class privileges—to impart to the people the faculty of making the constitution a common benefit to all, for all—in a word, to transform the closed hall of class privileges into an open temple of the people's liberty" [great cheering]. He congratulated his vast audience first on the attention they gave to public affairs; and secondly, "on the just and happy instinct with which, bestowing your attention on public concerns, you have seized the very point which really is the most important amongst all in which the mind and the heart of Englishmen can be interested. That point is the freedom of the European continent." He gave a new illustration of his favourite sentiment, that "there is a community in the principle of freedom as in the destinies of humanity." Intimating that he intended on another occasion to speak largely to this point, he would here state a few simple facts:—"The amount of trade with absolutist Russia and Austria is 7d. per head, whereas the amount of the trade of England with a free country—with the republic of the United States of America, is 7*s.* per head. What a difference! Absolutism gives to your trade and industry a market of 7d. per head, freedom gives a market of 7*s.* per head [loud cheers]. Is not the freedom of Europe, then, a question of vital interest to you? Let us look to consequences. Suppose the price of the bread which one of you consumes be three or four pounds; upon this price you have, by the repeal of the corn laws, probably not gained more than from fifteen shillings to a pound. Certainly a great benefit. But suppose the 120 millions who inhabit Russia, Austria, Italy, and Hungary, to become free, and, being free, to consume as much of your manufactures as the United States (though in part highly manufacturing themselves) consume per head, that would give a market of at least 60 millions sterling to England, which would prove a benefit of two or three pounds a year per head to you." Repeating that the Hungarian cause was identified with the political liberties of all Europe, he used some striking expressions—"that detested House of Hapsburg, with which, eternally alienated, Hungary will never, through time, have any transactions, unless to banish it, expel it, or to hurl it in the dust"—"Events are already scented in the air"—"As to France, my sentiments are known; I have declared them openly. I will be true to those sentiments; and can only add, that it is a highly important step in mankind's destiny to see brotherly love between nations so substituted for the unhappy rivalries of old, as to elicit in England also such brotherly welcome to the French as was seen at the late Great Exhibition, and to elicit such sentiments in England. And so certainly it should ever be. The French nation is great enough for the pulsation of its heart to be, and to have been always, felt over the greatest part of the European continent. Till now it is true that the expectations have never been realized which Europe's oppressed nations had in France; but it must be remembered that the French nation has fallen short in the realization of its own domestic hopes also. It would, therefore, be unjust to make a reproach of that which was a misfortune, which they themselves deplore most deeply. I attribute their mischance to the unfortunate propensity to centralization which the French nation during all its trials conserved—centralization which leads ever to the oppression of liberty—centralization with which the guarantees of liberty rest rather upon personalities than upon principles; and when an omnipotence of power is centred, be it in one man or in one assembly, that man must be a Washington, or that assembly be composed of Washingtons, not to become ambitious, and, through ambition, dangerous to liberty. Now, Washingtons are not so so thickly sown as to be gathered up everywhere for reaping." "As to Italy—Italy, in so many respects dear to my heart; I will not dwell upon its terrible woes—they are known and appreciated through the world, and elicited, even in those quarters where it was least expected, the strongest indignation of generous men, proving that questions of humanity can, in England, be no party questions. I will not dwell upon the horrors of Naples, out of which even your Government publicly foretold that a revolution must arise. I will not dwell upon the scaffold which Radetzky reared 3,742 times in three short years in Lombardy. I will not dwell upon the just hatred of Venice, nor upon the intolerable humiliation and nameless sufferings of Rome. I will only say that it is not even possible to imagine a stronger identity of interests between two nations than that existing between Hungary and Italy. The freedom and independence of these two nations have the same enemies. They are like two wings of a single army ranged against one enemy—the victory of one wing is a victory to the other, the defeat of one a misfortune to the other. One cannot become independent and free without the other also becoming so, else there would be no security to their freedom and independence. So it is not even possible to imagine a stronger link of brotherhood than that which between the two nations needs must exist." Presently came a reference to the new union of England and America, which was described as "a happy turning point in the destinies of humanity." The concluding topic was, the position of the speaker in relation to domestic questions; with these he had determined not to meddle—and not to speak of the form of government intended for his own country, had its struggle for independence been successful. This reserve had been misrepresented; and with that remark he introduced the concluding passage of his harangue:—

But my behaviour was not everywhere appreciated as I hoped. I met rather in certain quarters the remarks that I am slippery and evade the question. Now, on the question of sincerity I am particularly susceptible. I have the sentiment of being a plain, honest man, and I would not be charged with having entered by stealth into the sympathies of England without displaying my true colours [loud cheers]. Therefore I must state clearly that in our past struggle we made no revolutions [hear, hear]. We began to transform in a peaceful, legislative manner, the monarchico-aristocratical constitution of Hungary into a monarchico-democratical constitution; we conserved our municipal institutions as our most valuable treasure, but gave them, as well as to the legislative power, for basis, the common liberty of the people; instead of the class privileges of old we established the personal responsibility of ministers; instead of the Board of Council of old, which being a nominal body, was, of course, a mockery, to that responsibility of the Executive, which was our chartered right on paper, but not in reality. However, we but conserved that which was due to us by constitution, by treaties, by the coronation oath of every king, to be governed as a self-consistent, independent country, by our own native institutions, according to our laws. We established the freedom of thought, of the word and pen, and secured the freedom of conscience. We introduced, with the abolition of exemptions, equality in duties and rights before the law. We obliged all to contribute to the public necessity, every man according to his faculties; we emancipated the peasants, or, rather, gave them the land they tilled to be their free property. We made the soil free, the labourer free, the industry free, trade free; but we spared all existing material interests of every class, and resolved full indemnification for every material loss. We established trial by jury, provided for independent administration of justice, cared for cheap government, and took care that the national army should not become a tool of ambition among ourselves, or an instrument of oppression among foreign nations. All this we did peacefully, by careful legislation, which the king sanctioned and swore to maintain. But this very dynasty, in the most perjurious manner, attacked these laws, this freedom, this constitution, and our national existence, by arms [cheers]. We defended ourselves by arms victoriously; and, after the perjurious dynasty called in the armies of Russia to beat us down, we resolved to defend ourselves against this tyrannical invader also, but, of course, declared the perjurious Hapsburgs not to be more our sovereigns; deposed them; banished them; and declared ourselves to be a free and independent nation, but fixed no definite form of government—neither monarchical nor republican—declaring ourselves rather to be willing to follow the advice of the European circumstances. These are facts which cannot be altered, because they are facts. By this you see that in the past we made no resolution at all as to the future. Every just man must acknowledge that Hungary has fairly exhausted every peaceful means of self-preservation; it is not under the rule of the king, but under the iron oppression of a tyrant, who conquered Hungary by calling in sacrilegiously to his aid the armies of the Czar. So Hungary is not under government, but under a foreign intruder who is not king of Hungary, being neither acknowledged by the nation, nor sanctioned by law. Hungary is, in a word, in a state of war against the Hapsburg dynasty. Hungary can in no other way regain its independence and freedom but in that way in which it was deprived of it—by war—as every nation which is free and independent conquered its deliverance from its oppressors, like Switzerland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, France, Sweden, Norway, Greece, the United States, and England itself [cheers]; that is by a revolution, as some would call it—by a war of legitimate defence, as I call it. I will ever respect the laws of England, and do nothing here contrary to them; but so much I can state as a matter of fact, that my nation will never accept and acknowledge the perjured House of Hapsburg to become again lawful sovereigns of Hungary—never will it enter into any transactions whatever with that perjurious family, but will avail itself of every opportunity to shake off its yoke. Secondly, that though the people of Hungary were monarchical for 1,000 years, yet the continued perjury of the Hapsburgs during 300 years, the sacrilegious faithlessness by which it destroyed its own historical existence, with the historical existence of my nation, as also my country's present intolerable oppression, have so entirely plucked out of the heart of my nation every faith, belief, and attachment to monarchy, that there is no power on earth to knit the broken tie again; and therefore Hungary wills and wishes to be a free and independent republic; but a republic founded on the rule of law, securing social order, security to person and to property, and the moral development, as well as the material welfare, of the people [cheers]—in a word, a republic like that of

the United States, founded on institutions inherited from England itself. This is the conviction of my people, which I share in the very heart of my heart. I confidently hope the people of England will appreciate the justice of these remarks, and the honest convictions of my heart; and that it will not falter in its attachment to that cause which it honoured with its sympathy, which it judged to be righteous and true, and which it consoled by its wishes and hopes. All I entreat is that the people of England may not give a charter to the Czar to dispose of the world, but rather make, by its powerful position, respected the right of every nation to dispose of itself. With this hope I thank you once more for your sympathy. I beg leave, fatigued as I am, to retire, confidently trusting your noble-minded feelings cannot have the will to divert this demonstration of your sympathy into any party discussions whatever, in which I consequently could not participate, but which still could not fail to increase the difficulties, and do harm to my country's cause, which you honour by your sympathy.

Of the 75,000 or 100,000—the *Times* reporter puts down the number at 20,000 or 25,000; others estimate it as above—of this vast assemblage, only a small proportion could hear the enfeebled voice of the orator. But perfect attention was manifested by the whole; and the passages we have given above were greatly applauded — those beyond ear-shot taking up the shouts, and participating in the feelings of the more fortunate.

In accordance with the resolution of the committee no one addressed the meeting but Kossuth, and the proceedings, therefore, closed, as they began, with lusty cheering. M. Kossuth, after a few minutes spent in his apartment in conversation with the committee, proceeded to his carriage, which drove off at a very rapid pace, amid the enthusiastic cheering of the crowd, which dispersed soon after in the most tranquil and orderly manner. Indeed, their deportment throughout the day was most exemplary, the only interruption to the general decorum being the occasional immersion, by the pressure of the crowd, of youngsters in the pond which lies immediately in the front of Copenhagen House.

In the evening, the committee, and no fewer than 800 ladies and gentlemen, dined together at Highbury Barn. Mr. Thornton Hunt was in the chair. M. Louis Blanc, and Dr. Hyacinthe Roney, an Hungarian, were among the speakers. The powerful brass band which had headed the procession played several popular airs; and the German friends gave a part song. The following letter from Mazzini was read by the Chairman:—

Sir,—Your kind invitation reached me very late on Saturday, and I regret that both previous engagements and other merely personal motives will prevent me from availing myself of it; but in heart, soul, and wishes, I am with you, and with all those who advocate the principles contained in your address to Kossuth, "that on the brotherhood of the people rest the hopes of civilization and the free development of man's noblest faculties." A truly holy alliance of the nations on the basis of freedom and equality, for the moral, intellectual, and physical progress of mankind has been the foremost thought of all that I have, during twenty-two years, spoken, written, done, and endeavoured. Let that foremost thought live and act through all your manifestation. God and the people—truth and right—will help you on your way, on which the blessing and friendship of all now bleeding and struggling nations will welcome the English nation.

Believe me, Sir, with cordial thanks, ever faithfully yours,
JOSEPH MAZZINI

Among the meetings of the week one at Marylebone, and another at Liverpool, are the most remarkable. The former was held at the Princesses' Concert Room, where Gavazzi used to lecture; and was attended by Lord D. Stuart and Sir B. Hall. The Liverpool meeting was held in the amphitheatre; Mr. Rathbone presided, and was supported by the leading gentlemen of the town.

The French papers publish an address to Kossuth from "The Democratic Association of the Friends of the Constitution." It contains the following passage:—

They did not wish thee to appear amongst us in this Paris, which consecrates all glories. The warrior soul of France would have been too powerfully excited by the contact. Such a guest would have too well aided in awakening all that the genius of selfishness and materialism has for the last forty years rendered torpid in our bosoms—noble traditions, inspirations of sacrifice and devotedness, the old virtue of 1792! Those who have refused thee access to our soil are perhaps right! The man who has renewed the prodigies of the eloquence of the ancients, the eloquence which created armies—the man who could not be put down but by the alliance of two empires—such a man was too great to pass through such littleness and meanness. We should have blushed to show him the nothingness to which France is tried to be reduced. It is better that he should wait yet awhile. When France shall have completely recovered herself and the full consciousness of her destinies—when she shall be for the proscribed not the path to exile, but that of deliverance, then France will recall him. The cry with which our people hailed thy ship, O thou magnanimous exile, is not a farewell, it is a rendezvous! The men who tried to raise against thee their shrill voice, covered by the acclamations of all France, have well understood such to be the case. Public insulters pursued with their clamours the chariot of the triumphant hero, but not the ship of exile. It was reserved for the traitors to liberty, to reason, and to philosophy, to invent such a species of courage. Impotent fury! Nothing shall hinder the awakening of France, nor the deliverance of nations. It is in vain that from one end of the continent to the other men without any country invoke against every rising democracy the sword of the stranger which fell on thine immortal Hungary. Isolated nations have been vanquished. Nations united shall vanquish. There is no obstacle to him who wills. France wills—all Europe wills. God alone knows the hour—but the hour will strike. We shall again see thee, Kossuth! *Vive la République Democratique!* Long live the Holy Alliance of Nations!

The delegates who brought the address to London, stated that Kossuth received it with much emotion. He is reported to describe France "not only as the elder born of democratic liberty in Europe, but the necessary ally of all people who desire to be free—the star to which the hearts and eyes of the oppressed ever turn. Even when the star be clouded, faith in it is never lost; one is certain it will again shine out on the path of the future. France is the heart of Europe. If it has not fulfilled all hopes given in the past, she will again lift herself up, and perform all her promises, when the Republican principles, which are as yet only in a state of theory, shall become a reality. France is the necessary *point d'appui* of liberty, as Russia is that of despotism, &c." The delegates conclud their report thus:—"We shall only add this—that in our inmost conviction, and whatever be the circumspection imposed on the Governor of Hungary by his position as Chief of a Government, and as the guest of another Government which is not Republican, the heart of Louis Kossuth belongs to the true cause of European democracy, and the real Kossuth is, and ever will be the Kossuth of Marseilles."

The following letters speak for themselves. The names subscribed will ensure their perusal:—

80, Eaton-place, Oct. 30.

MY DEAR LORD,—You write me that friends of mine—or rather, I must believe, of the cause of Hungary—of various shades of political opinion, have expressed to you their intention of subscribing to present me with a testimonial in acknowledgment of my humble endeavours. You add that, having understood me gratefully and respectfully to decline any similar tribute of a personal nature, the idea has suggested itself to you and to your friends, that I might not be unwilling to accept the generous aid of your countrymen in furthering in this country a due appreciation of the cause of Hungary, of the necessity and certainty of its restoration to independence, and in conveying to Hungary and Eastern Europe knowledge of the state of public opinion in these favoured lands, which must eventually achieve its independence. I can only say, my lord, that, able by my own exertions to secure my own independence, and consequently declining, with respect and gratitude, the personal tribute to which you have made allusion, I eagerly accept all and any contributions proffered to the cause my life has been devoted to uphold, and shall be spent in forwarding. I am, &c.,
L. KOSSUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Will you oblige me by acquainting the public, through your columns, that an association is in process of formation for the purpose of giving a practical vent to the sympathies expressed in the cause of Hungary, by assisting Kossuth in making known the true condition and prospects of Hungary and Eastern Europe, and of conveying to those countries a knowledge of the state and progress of public opinion in the West, by which their emancipation may be forwarded and achieved.

The names of the members of the Committee, and the rules of the association, will be shortly published; but in the meanwhile it is proposed to place at Kossuth's disposal the means of prosecuting the object which he has in view, by inviting those who were anxious to subscribe towards a personal testimonial (which he declines) to turn their contribution, large or small, into this channel. As temporary treasurer I shall be happy to receive such contributions, together with communications from those disposed to join the proposed association, or to devote their exertions to forwarding its object. DUDLEY COUTTS STUART.

So numerous are the addresses to Kossuth that have been forwarded to the Mayor of Southampton, that his lordship has had a large box constructed for their conveyance to London.

The *Globe* states that Sir James Clark, the Queen's physician, has most kindly offered his invaluable medical services to Kossuth and his family, should they feel the necessity of his advice and attention.

SIX MEN AND TWO BOYS have been killed, and six others dreadfully burned, by an explosion at the West Moor colliery, about five miles from Newcastle. A spark from a tobacco pipe is supposed to have caused the catastrophe. A fortnight ago, a man was burnt in the same working, and lingered until Thursday, when he died. Two men and a boy were also burnt in the same place on Wednesday last. There is considerable interest about this colliery, as it was the pit at which the celebrated George Stephenson followed the humble occupation of brakesman. Two of the first locomotive engines he built are still employed on the waggon-way.

MERLIN AND THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The following extract from the prophecy of Merlin, in "Geoffrey of Monmouth's British History," book 7, ch. 4, reads rather curiously in these days of railways and of electric telegraph communication between France and England: "Eric shall hide his apples within it, and shall make subterraneous passages. At that time shall the stones speak, and the sea towards the Gallic coast be contracted into a narrow space. On each bank shall one man hear another, and the soil of the isle shall be enlarged. The secrets of the deep shall be revealed, and Gaul shall tremble for fear."—From *Notes and Queries*.

SHAMEFUL REDUCTION OF WAGES.—When the reforms of the Ecclesiastical Commission have fully taken effect—if that should, unhappily, ever happen—the salary of the Archbishop of Canterbury will be only half as large again as that of the Lord Chancellor (£10,000); the Archbishop if York, and the Bishop of London (£5,000); the Bishop but a thousand a-year more than the Master of the Rolls (£7,000); the Bishop of Winchester, but twice as much as the President of the Board of Control (£3,500); and the lowest paid Bishop on the Bench, more than twice as much as the Chief Poor Law Commissioner (£2,000); yet *Punch* has the cruelty to define a bishop's see to be an *ocean of money!—Reformer's Almanack for* 1852.

KOSSUTH'S ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The last arrival from New York has brought an important document, addressed by Kossuth a-year and a half since to the people of the United States, through the editors of the public press. It was received by the official person at Washington to whom it was addressed, in February last, with a request for its publication, and that the original, written in the Magyar language, might be deposited in the archives of Congress. Lest, however, a premature disclosure of its contents might impede the negotiations then pending for the liberation of Kossuth from Turkish custody, the act of publication was delayed until it should be known that "the great Hungarian leader was under the protection of the stars and stripes." The great length of the document—filling three or four columns of the daily papers—precludes our giving it entire, in justice to other matter. We have, therefore, selected the passages remarkable for their eloquence; or important from containing statements which the writer has not repeated in our own hearing. The first of the following paragrapns relates to the period when the Imperial Government, throwing off disguise, openly sanctioned the invasion of Hungary by Jellachich, and directed thither the army returning from Italy:—

At this crisis of great danger, when many of our ablest men even were ready to yield themselves to this decree of destruction, I stood among those who called the nation to arms. And, confiding in a just God, we cursed the cowards who were preparing to abandon their native land, to submit to a wicked despotism, and to purchase a miserable existence by sacrificing liberty. I called the nation to arms in self-defence, I acted not with blind presumption, and emotions of despair found no place in my breast, for he who despairs is not fit to guide a people. I estimated the valour and power of my country; and on the verge of a fearful struggle I had faith to promise victory, if Hungary would remain true to herself, and fortify her breast with the impulsive fire of a strong will.

To sustain the stern resolution to combat such an enemy we were supported, first, above everything, by our unshaken confidence in God, whose ways are past finding out, but who supports the right, and blesses the cause of an honest people fighting for freedom; secondly, by a love of country and the holy desire of liberty, which make the child a giant, and increase the strength of the valiant; and thirdly, by your example, noble Americans!—you, the chosen nation of the God of Liberty! My countrymen—a religious, a God venerating people—in whose hearts burned the all-powerful feeling of patriotism, were inspired by the influence of your sublime example.

Free citizens of America! from your history, as from the star of hope in midnight gloom, we drew our confidence and resolution in the doubtful days of severe trial. Accept, in the name of my countrymen, this declaration as a tribute of gratitude. And you, excellent people who were worthy to be chosen by the Almighty as an example to show the world how to deserve freedom, how to win it, and how to use it—you will allow that the Hungarians, though weaker and less fortunate than you, through the decaying influences of the old European society are not unworthy to be your imitators, and that you would be pleased to see the stars of your glorious flag emblazon the double cross of the Hungarian coat of arms. When despotism hurled defiance at us, and began the bloody war, your inspiring example upheaved the nation as one man; and legions, with all the means of war, appeared to rise from nothing, as the tender grass shoots up after spring showers.

* * * * * *

When the House of Austria sold itself to the autocrat, we who were fatigued with our hard-earned victory, but not subdued or exhausted, saw with apprehension the spectre of Russian invasion—an invasion which violated the laws of nations, which was openly hostile to the cause of civilization, the rights of man, of order, and even to that principle which the diplomacy of Europe calls the "balance of power." I could not believe that the governments of Europe would permit this invasion; for I believed they would intervene to effect a treaty of peace, if not so much on our account, yet to prevent Austria becoming the vassal of Russia—to check the growing strength and influence of the latter power in the east.

We desired an honourable peace, and were willing to submit to any reasonable terms. We many times tendered the olive-branch. We asked the constitutional governments of Europe to interpose. They heard us not. The haughty imperial family forgetting that they were the real traitors, rejected every proposition, with the defying expression that they "did not treat with rebels." Aye, more: they threw our ambassadors into prison, and one of them—the noblest of Hungary's sons—they cowardly and impiously murdered. Still we hesitated to tear asunder for ever the bonds that united us. Ten months we fought, and fought victoriously, in defence; and it was only when every attempt to bring about a honourable peace failed—when Francis Joseph, who was never our king, dared in his manifesto, of the 4th March, 1849, to utter the curse "that Hungary should exist no longer"—when there was no hope of arresting the Russian invasion by diplomacy—when we saw that we must fight to save ourselves from being struck off the earth as a nation—when the House of Austria, by its endless acts of injustice and cruelty, and by calling in the aid of a foreign power, had extinguished in the heart of the Hungarian people every spark of affection—then, and then only, after so much patience, the nation resolved to declare its absolute independence. Then spoke the National Assembly the words which had long been uttered by every patriotic tongue:—"Francis Joseph! thou beardless young Nero! thou darest to say Hungary shall exist no more! We, the people say we do and will exist; but you and your treacherous house shall stand no longer. You shall no more be kings of Hungary! Be for ever banished, ye perfidious traitors to the nation!"

We were not only ready to accept any terms that were honourable, but we carefully abstained from doing anything which would give the Czar a pretence, which he had long sought, to meddle with our affairs.

The Hungarian nation loved freedom as the best gift of God, but it never thought of commencing a crusade against kings in the name of liberty. In Hungary there were none of

hose propagandists who alarm so much the rulers of the old world. There were no secret societies plotting conspiracies. My countrymen were not influenced by the theories of communists or socialists, nor were they what the Conservatives call anarchists. The nation desired justice, and knew how to be just to all, irrespective of rank, language, or religion. A people so worthy of freedom were generous enough to leave something to time, and to be satisfied with a progressive development. No violence was used; no just right was attacked; and even some of those institutions were left undisturbed which, in their principle and origin, were unjust, but which, having existed for centuries, could not be abolished at once with impunity.

The Hungarian people did not wish to oppress any—not even the aristocracy; they were more ready to make sacrifices than to punish the descendants of nobility fot the evils of misgovernment, and of those institutions which emanated from their ancestors; nor would they let the many suffer for the sins of the few.

There was no anarchy among us. Even in the bloodiest conflicts, when the human passions are most excited, there was the most perfect order and security of property and person. How did the conduct of my noble countrymen compare with that of the "order-making" Austria! Whenever the whirlwind of war ceased for awhile, where the social elements were left in chaos, the instinctive moral feelings of this incorruptible people, in the absence of all government, preserved better order and safety than legions of police. A common spirit animated the whole nation—no secret aims, no personal or local attacks, but a bold and open defence in the face of the world. Following the example of your great Washington, we adopted as our policy conciliation, justice, and legality, and scrupulously observed the laws of nations.

* * * * * *

We doubted not that the European powers would negotiate a peace for us, or that they would at least prevent a Russian invasion. They said they pitied us, honoured our efforts, and condemned the conduct of Austria; but they could not help us, because Europe required a powerful Austrian empire, and they must support it, in spite of its evils, as a balance against Russia in central and eastern Europe. What a mistake! What diplomacy! Is it not as clear as the sun that the Czar, in aiding Austria, would do it in such a manner as to obtain the greatest advantages for himself? Was it not manifest that Austria, who had always, through the help of Hungary, strength enough to oppose Russia—would, when she destroyed Hungary by Russian bayonets, no longer be an independent power, but merely the *avant-garde* of the Muscovite? Yet Europe permitted the invasion! It is an indelible mark of blindness and shame. It is ever thus in the imbecile old world. They treated us just as they treat Turkey. They assert always that the peace of Europe and the balance of power require the preservation of the Turkish empire—that Turkey must exist, to check the advance of the Cossack power. But, notwithstanding this, England and France destroyed the Turkish fleet at Navarino—a fleet which never could have injured them, but which might have contended with Russia in the Black Sea.

Always the same worn-out, old, and fatal system of policy—while Russia, ever alert, seizes province after province from Turkey. She has made herself the sovereign of Moldavia and Wallachia, and is sapping the foundations of the Ottoman empire. Already Turkish officials are more dependent on the lowest Russian agents than upon their own Grand Vizier.

Oh! that Hungary had received but a slight token of moral support from the European powers—from those powers whose dreams are troubled with fears of the advance of the Cossack. Had only an English or a French agent come to us during our struggle, what might he not have done! He, too, would have seen and estimated our ability to sustain ourselves—he would have observed the humanity, the love of order, the reverence for liberty, which characterised the Hungarian nation. Had these two powers permitted a few ships to come to Ossara, laden with arms for the noble patriots who had asked in vain for weapons, the Hungarians would now have stood a more impregnable barrier against Russia than all the arts of a miserable and expensive diplomacy,

There was a time when we, with the neighbouring Poles, saved Christianity in Europe. And now I hesitate not to avow, before God, that we alone—that my own Hungary—could have saved Europe from Russian domination. As the war in Hungary advanced, its character became changed. In the end, the results it contemplated were higher and far more important—nothing less, in fact, than universal freedom, which was not thought of in the beginning. This was not a choice; it was forced upon us by policy of the European nations, who, disregarding their own interests, suffered Russia to invade and provoke us. Yes, we were martyrs to the cause of freedom, and this glorious but painful destiny was imposed upon us.

Though my dear native Hungary is trodden down, and the flower of her sons executed, and wandering exiles, I, her Governor, writing from my prison in this distant Asiatic Turkey, I predict—and the eternal God hears my prediction—that there can be no freedom for the continent of Europe, and that the Cossacks from the shores of the Don will water their steeds in the Rhine, unless liberty be restored to Hungary. It is only with Hungarian freedom that the European nations can be free, and the smaller nationalities, especially, can have no future without us.

Nor could the united Russo-Austrian forces have conquered my heroic countrymen, had they not found a traitor to aid them, in the man whom, believing in his honesty, and on account of his skill, I raised from obscurity. Enjoying my confidence, the confidence of the nation and the army, I placed him at the head of our forces, giving him the most glorious part to perform ever granted to man. What an immortality was in his reach had he been honest. But he betrayed his country. Cursed be his name for ever. I will not open my bleeding wounds by the sad remembrance of this event, and will merely mention that the surrender at Vilagos was the crowning act of a long system of treachery secretly practised—by not using the advantages which victories put in his hands—by not fulfilling my commands, under cunning pretences—by destroying national feeling in the army—by weakening its confidence—and by the destruction, through unnecessary exposure and dangers of that portion of the army that he could not corrupt, in his base designs to make himself military dictator. God, in his inscrutable wisdom, knows why the traitor was permitted to be successful. In vain fell the bravest of men in this long war—in vain were the exertions of my brave countrymen—in vain did the aged father send, with pious heart, his only son, the prop of his declining years, and the bride her bridegroom—in vain did all private interests yield to the loftiest patriotism—in vain arose the prayers of a suffering people—in vain did the ardent wishes of every friend of freedom accompany our efforts—in vain did the genius of liberty hope for success. My country was martyred. Her rulers are hangmen. They have spoken the impious words that the liberty-loving nation "lies at the feet of the Czar." Instead of the thankful prayer of faith, of hope, and of love, the air of my native land is filled with the cries of despair; and I, her chosen leader, am an exile. The diplomacy of Europe has changed Turkish hospitality to me and my companions into hopeless bondage. It is a painful existence. My youthful children have begun the morning of their life in the hands of my country's destroyer, and I—but no; desponding does not become, for I am a man—I am not permitted, or I would say, I envy the dead. Who is unfortunate? I am in Broussa, where the great Hannibal once lived an exile, homeless like myself, but rich in services performed for his country, while I can claim only fidelity to mine. The ingratitude of his nation went with him in his banishment, but the sorrowful love of my countrymen follows me to my place of exile. To thee, my God, I offer thanks that thou didst deem me worthy to suffer for dear Hungary. Let me suffer afflictions, but accept them as propitiatory sacrifices for my native land.

And thou, Hungarian nation, yield not to despair. Be patient, hope, and wait thy time! Though all men forget thee, the God of justice will not. Thy sufferings are recorded, and thy tears remembered. The blood of thy martyrs—thy noble sons—which moistened thy soil, will have its fruits. The victims which daily fall for thee are, like the ever-green cypress over the graves of the dead, the symbol of the resurrection. The races whom thy destroyer excited against thee by lies and cunning, will be undeceived, they will know that thou didst not fight for pre-eminence, but for the common liberty—that thou wast their brother, and bled for them also. The temporary victory of our enemies will but serve to take the film from the eyes of the deceived people. The sentiment of sympathy for our sufferings will inspire among the smaller states and races the wish for a fraternal confederation—for that which I always urged as the only safe policy and guarantee of freedom for them all.

The realization of this idea will hurl the power of the haughty despots to the abyss of the past; and Hungary, free, surrounded by free nations, will be great, glorious, and independent.

At the moment when I hardly hoped for further consolation on earth, behold the God of mercy freed my wife, and enabled her, through a thousand dangers, to reach me in my place of exile. Like a hunted deer, she could not, for five months, find in her own native land a place of rest. The executioners of the beardless Nero placed a reward upon her head, but she has escaped the tyrants. She was to me and to my exiled countrymen like the rainbow to Noah, for she brought intelligence of hope in the unshaken souls of the Hungarian people, and in the affectionate sympathy of the neighbouring nations who had fought against us. They had aided the wife of the much-slandered governor of Hungary.

Although the sympathy of the world often depends upon the result of actions, and the successful are applauded, still Hungary, by her noble bearing and trials, has drawn the attention of the world. The sympathy which she has excited in both worlds, and the thundering curse which the lips of millions have pronounced against her destroyers, announce, like the roaring of the wind before the storm, the coming retribution of Heaven.

Among the nations of the world there are two which demand our gratitude and affection. England, no less powerful than she is free and glorious, supported us by her sympathy, and by the approving voice of her noblest sons and the millions of her people. And that chosen land of freedom beyond the ocean—the all-powerful people of the United States, with their liberal Government—inspired us with hope, and gave us courage by their deep interest in our cause and sufferings, and by their condemnation of our executioners.

* * * * * *

Who does not see that Austria, even in her victory, has given herself a mortal wound? Her weakness is betrayed. The world no longer believes that Europe needs the preservation of this decaying empire. It is evident that its existence is a curse to mankind; it can never promote the welfare of society. The magic of its imagined power is gone; it was a delusion which can deceive no longer. Among all the races of this empire—not excepting the hereditary states—there is none that does not despise the reigning family of Hapsburg. This power has no moral ground of support; its vain dreams of a united empire, for which it has committed the most unheard-of crimes, are proved to be mere ravings, at which the world laughs. No one loves or respects it; and when it falls, not a tear of regret will follow it to the grave. And fall it surely will. That moment Russia withdraws her support, the decayed edifice will crumble to the dust. A shot fired by an English or by an American vessel from the Adriatic would be like the trumpet at the city of Jericho. And this impious, foolish Government thinks to control fate by the hangman's cord. How long will Russia be able to assist? This Czar—who boasts that his mission is to be the scourge of all the nations striving for liberty—will not the Almighty, whose vicegerent he profanely assumes to be, blast the miserable boaster? The very character of his Government is a declaration of war against the rights and interests of humanity, and the existence of other nations. Will the world suffer this long? Not long.

The Hungarian nation, in her war, has not only gained a consciousness of her own strength, but she has forced the conviction into the minds of other nations, that she deserves to exist and to be independent; and she can show justly that her existence and independence are essential to the cause of liberty in Europe. No, no! Hungary is not lost. By her faith, bravery, and by her foresight, which teaches her to abide her time, she will be yet among the foremost in the war of universal liberty.

You, noble Americans, we bless in the name of the God of Liberty. To you, who have summoned the murderers of my countrymen before the judgment-seat of the World—to you, who are the first judges of this court—I will bring the complaints of my nation, and before you I will plead her cause. When the House of Hapsburg, with the aid of a foreign army, invaded my country, and had destroyed, by their manifestation of the 4th of March, 1849, the foundation upon which the union with Austria rested, there remained for Hungary no alternative than the Declaration of Independence which the National Assembly unanimously voted on the 14th April, 1849, and which the whole nation solemnly accepted and sealed with their blood.

I declare to you in the most solemn manner, that all which has taken place, or that may hereafter take place, proceeding either from individuals or government, contrary to this declaration, which is in perfect accord with the fundamental law of Hungary, is illegal and unjust.

Before you I assert, that the accusation that the Magyar race was unjust to the other races—by means of which a portion of the Servians, Wallachians, Slavonians, and Germans, dwelling in Hungary, was excited against us—is an impious slander, circulated by the House of Hapsburg, which shrinks from no crime to weaken the united forces of our army, to conquer one race after another, and thus bring them all under the yoke of slavery.

* * * * * *

Finally, I declare that, by the Declaration of Independence by which I was elected Governor of Hungary, I protest, so long as the people do not, by their free will, release me from that office, that no one can legally control the affairs of Government but myself. This protestation is not made in a feeling of vanity, or a desire to be conspicuous, but from respect to the inherent rights of my countrymen. I strove not for power. The brilliancy of a crown would not seduce me. The final aim of my life, after having liberated my dear Hungary, was to end my days as a private citizen and an humble farmer. . . . . A short time may reverse again the fate of all. The aurora of liberty breaks upon my vision, even at Broussa.

I have, therefore, entrusted to Ladislaus Ujhazi, Obergespum of the Saros comitat, and Civil Governor of Comorn, the mission to be my representative, and, through me, the representative of the Hungarian nation, to the people and Government of the United States, hoping and believing that so generous a people will not judge the merits of our cause by a temporary defeat, but will recognise Governor Ujhazi and his companions with the accustomed kindness.

May God bless your country for ever! May it have the glorious destiny to share with other nations the blessings of that liberty which constitutes its own happiness and fame! May your great example, noble Americans, be to other nations the source of social virtue; your power be the terror of all tyrants, the protector of the distressed; and your free country ever continue to be the asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

Written at my place of banishment, Broussa, Asia Minor, 27th March, 1850.

LOUIS KOSSUTH, Governor of Hungary.

NEW LIGHTS FOR PENAL JURISPRUDENCE.—The *Manchester Guardian* contains the following:—On Sunday evening last, the dwelling-house of the Rev. P. P. Carpenter, Independent minister, in Cairo-street, Warrington, was entered during his absence, and several articles of value were stolen. On the following morning, the reverend gentleman issued the following notice:—

Robbery.—Whereas certain person or persons did feloniously enter my dwelling-house last evening, between the hours of five and eight, p.m., while I was engaged with my congregation in the discharge of my ministerial duties; and having burst my desks, drawers, and bureau, did abstract therefrom a plain gold mourning ring, with the name N. Pearsall thereon; also a silver coin with the letters I. S. on one side, and two candlesticks on the other side; also gold and silver coin belonging to myself and my housekeeper, of the value of about £10; and did also abstract from my plate basket three silver table spoons, engraved P.P.C.; I hereby give notice, that I offer no reward for the discovery of the said parties—if for no other reason, because I have incurred sufficient loss already. If, however, the parties should be discovered, I do not intend to prosecute them—1. Because my evidence will not be received in a court of justice unless I swear, which I am forbidden by our Lord to do (Matt. v. 34); 2. Because I believe that transporting the said parties or sending them to gaol would make them worse than they are, and I am forbidden to recompense evil for evil (Rom. xii. 17); and, 3. Because that would be a strange way of showing the forgiveness I am bound to exercise (Matt. vi. 15). If the said parties should see this document, and if they will come to see me, I hereby promise to do them no harm, and I shall be glad of an opportunity of conversing with them. If they are afraid to meet me now, we shall meet hereafter when we stand together to render up our accounts at the judgment-seat of Christ (2 Cor. v. 10). Lastly, I earnestly beg of them to give up their present evil courses (Eph. iv. 28), and to live a useful and a holy life, that they may have part in the mercy of God which is by Christ Jesus (Rom. vi. 21—23).—PHILIP PEARSALL CARPENTER, Minister of the Gospel, Chapel House, Cairo-street, Warrington, Monday morning, Oct. 20, 1851.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS have given the occupiers of the houses in St. Thomas Apostle, Bow-lane, Great and Little Distaff-lane, and the other thoroughfares lying between Queen-street, Cheapside, and the south side of St. Paul's Churchyard, notice that their dwellings will be required to come down forthwith, in order to complete the new street from London Bridge to St. Paul's Churchyard.

MR. CROSBY, the solicitor, of Bristol, committed for trial with Miss Lewis, for the poisoning of their infant, has been admitted to bail, in the sum of £500, and two sureties of £250 each. Mr. Baron Martin, in granting the application for bail, said he had carefully read over the depositions, and could not see anything which affected Mr. Crosby.

A tribute is collecting in America for Father Mathew, whose pecuniary embarrassments are considerable. The £300 a-year pension which he receives from the British Government is appropriated to his creditors.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

South Australia, June 20, 1851.

Dear Sir,—Our press, which freely finds its way to Britain, has apprised you of the deeply-interesting events which have already begun to exercise a powerful influence upon our social character. There is no room for doubting that the events of the last five months make those of every former year dwindle into insignificance. A large number of persons here are evidently impressed by this idea, and sedulously endeavouring to prove themselves equal to the exigencies and demands of the times. This is gratifying, particularly in a nation so young and critical.

The year commenced amidst considerable excitement. The dray-tax question had roused the indignation of the public, and not only prompted a large number of persons, who, before, were almost unconcerned about political questions, to study the character and doings of the legislature; but compelled the man of ease and solitude to come forth with a bold front against the aggressions of his rulers. At one time it was very doubtful how and where this excitement might cease. It terminated in a happy triumph. It was highly gratifying to observe that the people desired only to enjoy, not to abuse their power, and that this providential and temporary discipline served to teach them not only the value of their suffrages, but the obligation of individually contributing to the establishment of that constitution and code of laws under which they desire to live. There was no visible tendency in any quarter or in any mind, to follow up this victory to lawlessness or popular tyranny.

The next event of interest to the public mind was the celebrated Sydney Minutes. Publicity was no sooner given to these priestly assumptions and barbarous dogmas, than a large mass of men, led on, and wisely too, by the press, began to express their indignation and suspicion The excitement was deep and general among the Episcopalians throughout the province, and, indeed, it was shared by almost every sect among us. As, however, it concerned the Episcopalians chiefly to give expression to their feelings on the subject, every one else waited to see what they would do, or whether these Anglo-Italian dogmas were to be regarded as the future stereotype creed of the daughter of the English Establishment.

Happily the Episcopalians were not in a mood to brook, or sanction by indifference, this daring aggression upon their spiritual freedom. Preparations were therefore immediately made to collect the suffrages of the whole denomination, as far as Adelaide could supply them; and thus, in accordance with both the rights of the British subject, and the spirit of Christianity, give them expression in high places—in the hearing of the pastor (?) and guardian (?) of the flock. The public meeting convened in Adelaide was not large, but that defect was in some measure compensated by the unanimous sentiment and firm determination which characterised its proceedings The resolutions, submitted to the meeting, spoken to with great earnestness, proposed, and unanimously passed, expressed in modest, respectful, but energetic terms, were quite "to the point;" and, therefore, anything but palatable to "Augustus Adelaide." It was highly gratifying to observe among the laity of the denomination, the elements of a sturdy, religious character—the *nous*, which dares to be manly, independent, and respected. Episcopalians in this province seem half inclined to snap their chains, to abandon some of their old dogmas and modes of worship, and thereby effectually improve the character and usefulness of their body.

The order of time and of events requires that reference should next be made to the Anti-transportation League. The English public are aware that this League was formed in Melbourne, and that its proceedings have been characterised by great spirit. South Australia sent no delegate—a fact which many have deeply regretted. It must not be inferred, however, that our province is destitute of strong sympathy towards the cause. The fact is, we have not suffered so many of those evils which gave rise to the movement in our sister colonies. As compared with the shoals of villains that have obtained tickets-of-leave to roam over, infest, deprave, and poison, Victoria and New South Wales, our province has been visited, as yet, by a limited few. We expect, however, to enjoy less and less of this exemption. Greater and much more numerous demands than at any former period are now being made upon the vigilance of our police. Adelaide and its vicinity is almost daily called to witness and suffer from systematic robberies; and just now there exists considerable alarm at the progress of burglary, horse-stealing, and every villany. Facts like these will serve to quicken our energies, and lead us to share with Victoria and Sydney the difficulties of a campaign—a blockade of all our ports to the ingress of another cargo of British depravity.

It unfortunately happened, that while our sister colonies were engaged in thus providing for the defence of themselves and their posterity, many among ourselves were busily preparing for the feast-board, the goblet, and the song. The old-colonists' festival commanded great attention, and pleasurable expectancy. Britons remain Britons, although removed to the antipodes: they must occasionally be gratified by a *réunion* and a feast. The high-priced tickets forbad the attendance of many, but there was, nevertheless, a numerous party. The Governor expressed his respectful regret at inability to attend; but many leading men were present. Every old colonist enjoys a recollection of his experiences. The contrast between what has been, and now is the lot of many here, awakens feelings which it is often amusing to hear expressed; such is the delight and zest with which some of the older colonists will relate the facts of their history.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Societies here are steadily advancing, and command greatly increased attention from the public. The late excessively dry season was very unfavourable to several kinds of fruit. They were, therefore, inferior in quality to those of past years. The quality and quantity, however, prove how great are the capabilities of our climate and soil. The grape flourishes wonderfully, and is likely to become an object of culture on a scale greatly beyond anything that now exists. The apple, peach, almond, fig, and orange are all grown in great perfection. The latter of these is least prevalent, but it only awaits transplanting to the most favoured localities to become very profitable. The strawberry and gooseberry require a peculiar situation, and can be grown only some miles from the sea. Wheat, barley, and most other grain produce fine crops in congenial situations; the former is cultivated most generally, and with the greatest profit.

The new constitution had been some time expected before its arrival; and when it did arrive, rumour stated that the precious boon lay on the beach for several days (along with other cargo) before inquiry was directed as to its "whereabouts." At length it was conveyed to Government House, and in due time the Governor placed it before the Council and the province at large. For a few days the public was studious and silent. No voice was heard to utter an opinion. At length, one organ ventured a stricture; then another; contemporaries followed the example; and soon it became the overwhelming theme of discussion, and to many the object of intense disgust—at least of anger and sorrow. The people generally prepared themselves at once for the future, without allowing disappointment to weaken energy or hope. Willing to make the best of an indifferent bargain, they turned their whole attention to those features of the bill which referred to the suffrage. The press hastily but correctly informed them of the duties imposed, and the rights conceded. Immediately sprang up an army of stripling statesmen and orators—of shallow students, parrot politicians, and reformable reformers. If a large diversity and wide antagonism of character and ability, afford room for making a good legislature, South Australia may soon possess such a blessing. The province is divided into sixteen electoral districts; but we are required to divide our suffrages among some thirty or more candidates. Among them, there are some of unformed opinions and yielding temperament—others of inflexible principle and sterling worth; men who possess all the qualifications for office which considerable talent, experience, integrity, and unblemished reputation can impart. Each candidate has met his constituents with a written or verbal statement of his creed. Among the thirty-six candidates there are none whose prospects are more hopeful than the supporters of the anti-church grant question. They number, however, very few over a dozen. The League is said to have engaged to supply every constituency in the province with an anti-grant candidate; and, although this act may arouse fierce opposition, the League is composed of men who can well afford to brook insult, and surmount difficulties in the service of their country and posterity.

The great question, paramount in the mind of every elector, and spoken to first by almost every candidate, is that of State interference with religion. But, while the great majority of the people appear to be strongly opposed to ecclesiastical grants, it is doubtful whether the divided opinions of the public on the various other questions mooted will not afford an opportunity to the supporters of the grant to wind themselves into office. This result is apprehended by many who nevertheless earnestly desire a victory for voluntaryism. They feel confident that, however arduous may be the conflict, or unsuccessful the present campaign, the certain result will be the triumph of New Testament principles. But a few more weeks will decide the real strength of the antagonistic candidates, and, to some extent, the real appreciation by the people of a voluntarily sustained ministry.

With respect to the question of suffrage, it is pleasing to notice a large number of the candidates favourable, and many particularly anxious, for its extension to every man of sane mind. If this question shall engage the new legislature, and they shall be induced to make an appeal to the supreme power for the extension of the suffrage, the time will rapidly come when other vexed questions will be unceremoniously settled—and foremost will be this, that the religion of Christ shall no more be seen cringing at Government House for patronage and gold. The pressure of opinion and of respectful demand, emanating from every sane man in the province, and concentrated in our youthful legislature, would, perhaps, induce our aristocratic parent to pursue in future a course of action more congenial to the aspirations and necessities of her robust offspring. At any rate, there are not a few in South Australia who will no sooner possess the right to speak and act for themselves, than they will do both to good purpose, and we may fairly anticipate an early extension of the suffrage to a far greater proportion of the community than now enjoys the right.

The question of vote by ballot has also commanded much attention. The majority of candidates give it their approval. The property qualification for members of the legislature is strongly opposed by some of the most experienced politicians in the field; and it is especially gratifying to find among this number one who was a member of the defunct council. The same gentleman expresses himself as anxious to see introduced a great reduction in taxation; an extension of the franchise, and no State union with the Church. If those among his former coadjutors in legislation who will probably become nominees, have been wise enough to adopt the same opinions, and will, in their future career, consistently carry them out, we may mete out to them much more attention, and a more extended sufferance, than any one of the number has any reason at present to expect. From these and like changes, in matters yet in the future, we expect to do much for this infant nation.

It may be readily supposed, that on several of the above important subjects, some of the candidates have expressed themselves with considerable diffidence and rawness. The fact is, politics have not been their study, neither has oratory been their pursuit. Until recently, they never dreamt of legislating, and, therefore, cared little about the qualifications of a senator. Experience, however, will soon equip several of this number with all the armour they shall require, and, we hope, make them eminent in their dignified position.

The excessively dry summer has almost paralyzed our trade and commerce. Fodder has commanded unprecedented prices, and the scarcity in every locality has been so general and deep, as to have occasioned the death of thousands of bullocks and other cattle. The Burra traffic to and from Adelaide has therefore been, to a great extent, suspended. The drayman who dares to venture over so many miles of bad road, can now command three-fourths more for his work than he could realize only a few months since. Hay has ranged from £6 to £7 per ton, although often inferior to that which twelve months since realized only £2. Another most serious item of expenditure, and one which affects every class of society, is the price of provisions in bread and meat. The 4 lb. loaf now sells at 1s., while the very limited stock of wheat in the country seriously threatens us with a considerable advance. Our meat is now become very inferior, and the price about doubled during the last few months. The result has been a great decrease and tardiness in the circulation of money. In fact, our money market was never much tighter than it is at the present moment; 12½ and 15 per cent. are the average value of even small sums. Consequently, merchants, tradesmen, agriculturists, mechanics, and, in fact, every class in society, complain and tremble; and our towns and country districts, in every direction, swarm with unemployed and anxious-looking labourers. It is true this is our winter; and usually there is less demand for labourers just at this time than later in the season. But in no former winter, for many seasons past, have we seen so many unemployed, or so much approach to want by our poor, either in town or country. The labour office in Adelaide, where servants leave their names and a description of their qualifications for the inspection of the employer, is now crowded. A few months since, the demand, particularly for steady young men and women, was three to two, and often to one, greater than the supply. Now, the tables are turned, and we fear for the consequences.

While writing this letter, our labour population is becoming greatly excited by the gold mania existing in Sydney. Hundreds purpose visiting the wonderful El Dorado of our sister colony; and while it is highly probable that a considerable number will actually and forthwith seek to share in the prize of our neighbours, we feel somewhat relieved by the fact, that the more steady, sober, plodding, and industrious of our population appear to confide in the adage, "One bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." We can afford to spare many of the Sydneyites, and although it may require years of diligent culture to root out the evil principles with which some of them have impregnated our soil, we will hail the riddance as a great providential boon. The impression appears generally to prevail—particularly in Adelaide—that gold to a considerable extent has really been found. Private and respectable letters confirm the public press; but no account has yet confirmed the belief that great compensation would attend a journey from Adelaide to Sydney. An overland journey of 1,000 miles must of necessity be attended with fatigue and

deprivation; and hence we hope to detain among us all but the unsteady and the random speculator.

Our winter has set in upon us with an unusual abundance of rain. In many respects this is a blessing, but i has proved very prejudicial to the health of the cattle. The change from excessive drought to that of moisture has filled our hills and plains with a rank herbage, whose nutritive qualities are insufficient to supply the animal with either strength or flesh. We have, therefore, no good beef or mutton; neither shall we have these hitherto excellent and cheap provisions abound for many months to come. Every class among us will suffer as a consequence, and thus will our progress in prosperity be impeded.

Mining operations have been suspended in several districts during the last few months. Considerable sums of money have been expended in fruitless experiments; and now the public is becoming aware, that every enterprise in search of minerals should have every possible guarantee for its success before it be extensively entered upon. Our hills evidently abound in many valuable ores; still, it will not compensate, but disappoint, mortify, and ruin, the insignificant and comparatively poor clique of men who venture to extricate their contents.

It is to be deeply regretted, that while we have so many men among us ready to invest more, far more, than their surplus capital in the mines, we have a very limited number who appear really interested in railroads. We have some men, however, of large wealth, but more patriotism — men who feel determined to push on the increase of our social conveniences, and, at their own self-denial, to establish intercourse between localities widely separated. We do not despair of seeing our infant country possess this modern blessing, and the electric telegraph too. For the present, however, we can only anticipate such an immense improvement upon our muddy and sloughy roads as a blessing "to come." The more than thirty insolvencies which our press has chronicled during the last three or four months, the din of electioneering war, the mania for the Sydney gold, the scarcity of money, the dearth in provisions, the groups of unemployed labourers, the five or six months' distant harvest, and the many evil consequences attendant upon all these facts, find employ for our thoughts at the present moment. Your correspondent will, therefore, lay aside his pen, and brace up his nerves.

Success of the Great Central Gas Company.—The first general ordinary meeting of this enterprising association has been held, and a very successful state of affairs laid before the shareholders. The mains throughout the City are now complete. Already the company has the means of supplying 1,800,000 cubic feet of gas, and the ultimate scope of the works will enable them to supply 800,000,000. The cost of gas has been reduced throughout the City from 9s. to 4s. 6d. per thousand feet. The opposition of the City of London Gas-Light and Coke Company has ceased, and an agreement has been made with that company for amalgamation. Powers will be obtained from Parliament to blend the two concerns; and, at the same time, provisions will be introduced which will ever afterwards secure the citizens from the evils of uncontrolled monopoly. Mr. Dakin, the chairman of the company, has given notice in the Common Council of a motion for the appointment of officers, to be selected and controlled by the City authorities, with the duty of constantly inspecting the meters, and analyzing the gas supplied, to see that it is of the purity guaranteed. From the reduction of price, the consumption of gas has already risen, since the commencement of the new undertaking, from an average of 450,000,000 to a present consumption of 750,000,000 feet. To crown all, a total dividend at the rate of seven and a half per cent. per annum was declared, and the sure hope was held out that ten per cent. on all the capital paid will be returned to the shareholders before the company is eighteen months old.

A Contribution to the Statistics of Carelessness.—We have mentioned elsewhere the amazing number of purses, parasols, handkerchiefs, and other articles, dropped at the Exhibition. The Post-Office authorities have just made—in a return moved for by Sir William Clay—a still more astonishing proof of the prevalence of careless habits among a community of business men. Within twenty-four months, *one million and a quarter sterling* had been so loosely and carelessly assigned in letters that it could not be delivered. Between the 6th of January, 1849, and the 5th of January, 1851, there was found in dead letters, the sum of £1,226,282 18s. 1d., in the shape of bills, checks, notes of hand, and money orders, and in hard cash or bank notes, £18,870 10s. 4d. more. Thus a sum of money exceeding the whole receipts of the Great Exhibition is every year dropped into the Post-Office under such circumstances as to make its recovery a miracle of organized activity and integrity.

Safety of Steam Navigation.—An important regulation has been made by the Board of Trade under the 21st section of the Act 14 and 15 Vict. c. 79—namely, that after the 31st of March next, no steam-vessel is to proceed to sea, or to steam upon the rivers of the United Kingdom, without having a safety-valve upon each boiler, free from the care of the engineer, and out of his control and interference.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, Nov. 5, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The electric telegraph supplies the following summary of the French President's Message to the National Assembly, at its meeting yesterday:—

It announces the existence of a Democratic conspiracy in France and in Europe.

It states that the Government has been compelled to place two departments in a state of siege where there had been attempts at a *Jacquerie*.

It further states that the finances of the country are in as favourable a condition as circumstances will permit, and that Prince Albert and the English nation have given a generous reception to the representatives of French industry.

It recommends the repeal of the law of the 31st of May as the only means of obtaining a legal solution of the difficulties with which the future is fraught.

Another epitome gives the following as a sentence from the Message:—"I will shortly present a project of law which preserves to the law of the 31st of May all those elements which redeem universal suffrage from its impurities. Even when adopting that law, I had always considered it would be my duty to propose its abrogation." The "project," or draught of a bill, was at once submitted to the Assembly; and "urgency"—that is, its immediate consideration—demanded. M. Berryer, the Legitimist chief, opposed to the demand a proposition that the Assembly should nominate a committee, charged to hear the Ministers, and to make a report to it on the posture of affairs. Girardin and Larochejacquelin spoke in support of the urgency. The Assembly, however, finally rejected it.

The King of the Belgians also opened his Chambers yesterday morning. The Royal Speech contained an allusion to the Great Exhibition—to the removal of "the tax which for twenty-five years had weighed upon the Belgian flag in English ports"—congratulated the country upon its internal prosperity, and amicable foreign relations—and expressed his ardent hope that certain drafts of laws drawn up with the twofold aim of re-establishing the equilibrium of the finances and of giving to the country works whose execution would especially add to its material prosperity, but which a partial disagreement had prevented from being carried into law, would speedily be enacted.

Every mail brings fresh illustration of the universality of the interest in Kossuth. The *Official Milan Gazette*, of the 27th ult., announces that cries of "Kossuth for ever! the Republic for ever! Viva Mazzini!" having been heard at Stradella on the occasion of a ball being given at a theatre, and similar acts having taken place at Montio de Gabbi, judicial proceedings have been commenced against the persons supposed to be the guilty parties.—A letter of the 23rd from Lisbon states that Queen Donna Maria was very dissatisfied at the kindness which the Count de Sobral, the governor of Lisbon, and M. Magalhaens, the Minister of the Interior, had shown towards Kossuth during his short sojourn in that capital. "These marks of sympathy would naturally be displeasing to her Majesty, who is a near relation of the Emperor of Austria; but, although she would willingly have dismissed these two functionaries, she has not yet done so, as she could not struggle advantageously against the revolutionary tendencies of Marshal Saldanha and his ministerial colleagues. The Spanish ambassador at the court of Lisbon had received despatches, desiring him to inform the Queen of Portugal that the court of Madrid participated in her sentiments on the subject."

KOSSUTH'S MOVEMENTS IN ENGLAND.

The Mayor of Manchester has declined compliance with a numerously and respectably signed requisition to call a special council meeting to consider an address to Kossuth—on the ground that municipalities exist for local and not political purposes. Notwithstanding, Kossuth has consented to visit that great town on Tuesday next; and a demonstration only second to that of London will be made. Upwards of 250 gentlemen, including half-a-dozen M.P.'s, have formed a committee for its arrangement. Kossuth will address the people in the Free-trade Hall.

Kossuth had yesterday an interview with his fellow in genius and patriotism, the Italian Mazzini.

The *Globe* gives an unqualified contradiction to the statement respecting Lord Palmerston, which appears in our foreign intelligence.

Kossuth has consented to receive the addresses from the metropolitan boroughs on Thursday (to-morrow) week, at the Hanover-square Rooms—the last occasion on which he will address an English audience (for the present, it is hoped), as he embarks the same evening at Southampton.

The trustees of the Kossuth fund have requested that subscriptions may be immediately paid to Currie and Co., Cornhill; Coutts and Co., Strand; or the Commercial Bank of London. This request is signed for the trustees by Lord Dudley Stuart.

Nolo Episcopari.—Why is this phrase applied to a feigned reluctance in accepting an offer? [From a note in Blackstone's "Commentaries," vol. i. p. 380, edit. Christian, we learn that "it is a prevailing vulgar error, that every bishop, before he accepts the bishopric which is offered him, affects a maiden coyness, and answers 'Nolo episcopari.' The origin of these words and the notion I have not been able to discover; the bishops certainly give no such refusal at present, and I am inclined to think they never did at any time in this country."]—From *Notes and Queries*.

ADDITIONAL REVELATIONS OF ST. ALBANS.

At the sittings of the Commissioners yesterday, Mr. Copping was subjected to a long and very entertaining examination. He described himself as a Parliamentary agent, and continued:—"I have been engaged in that way ever since Sir Robert Peel's celebrated 'Register, register, register' speech—ever since 1835, in fact. About that time an association was formed of the leading Liberals of the day to look after elections; and when it was established, I, without any solicitation on my part, was applied to to become their secretary. It was called the Reform association. Its object was generally to attend to the registration for England and Wales, and to assist the Liberal cause generally. As secretary to that Association, I was led into communication with every borough, and every city, and every county in the kingdom; and from that time to this, I hardly know how, in some way as connected with the Liberal party, I have been one of the first to know when a vacancy any where occurred. I have watched all the vacancies; and I know something, more or less, of most places in England. I can say that positively. I cannot go through a borough register as Mr. Edwards has done, and ticket off each voter, saying "to such a one I gave so much." But I could take a list of the English boroughs, beginning with Abingdon and ending with the last letter; and if I were to put opposite, as I could, "the member paid so much for his seat," I should, perhaps, make as extraordinary a statement as that which you have had from Mr. Edwards [cheers—apparently personal to Mr. Coppock for thus defending St. Albans at the expense of the whole kingdom—came from all parts of the court]. I beg you to understand, Mr. Commissioners, that I did not state this to excite applause. I state this to show what the system is; and no man in the kingdom has a greater horror and detestation of that system than I have." He made out, that the reason why Bell had succeeded against Carden was, that the former would go as far as £2,500 the latter would not spend more than £1,500. At another stage of his examination, he made a curious statement, concluding with an important avowal of opinion:—Mr. Forsyth: Tell us, with your experience, what you think would be the legitimate expenses of an election in St. Albans—excluding bribery, of course, from the consideration?—Mr. Coppock: If I were looking at a borough like St. Albans, I would look first to see what number of persons I would have to retain. And if I found a dozen gentlemen of the legal profession wanting their ten guineas a day, I would have to allow for them [great laughter]. And I don't see the difference between that and bribing a poor man—it is worse.—Mr. Forsyth: There is a touch of satire in that, Mr. Coppock. Perhaps it is. But putting attorneys out of the question, and speaking only of *bonâ fide* cost, what would be the expense?—Mr. Copping: Treating is abolished now; so that cannot be calculated. It is difficult to say. I will tell you this. After Sir George Ward left St. Albans, he went to Sheffield. His election for St. Albans cost £2,400. His election for Sheffield cost £160. To such an extent was it carried in Sheffield, that the gentlemen who dined at the hotel with him paid each his own bill. This shows how difficult it would be to form an estimate.—Mr. Forsyth: But generally at St. Albans?—Mr. Coppock:—The hustings would cost £50, and the clerks would cost £100. A couple of hundred would leave £50 for the manager, and that would be enough. That is for the legal expenses, what a candidate must pay. £200 is more than an election here ought to cost. You couldn't make out £200; but I beg to say that my opinion is that you will never prevent charges of this kind until you allow the ballot. The ballot is the only check you can ever have against bribery. You may have inquiries like this, plenty of them; but *you will never see any result unless you meet the evil by the ballot.*—The witness denied positively that he had held out any more specific reward to Edwards than to do something for him; and Edwards, when recalled, could only swear to a promise to get one of his sons a situation—which he took to mean a "government situation."

The Crown of St. Stephen.—The *Times* thinks it worth while to revive the old story of Kossuth's theft of the crown of Hungary, by the following factitious epistle in this morning's impression: "To the editor of the *Times*. Sir,—Will you permit a departed worthy to ask M. Kossuth a question through your columns? It is a short one. What has become of my crown? When last seen it was in his possession, and I wish to know where it is now. Of what use is a crown to a man who fraternizes with Marseilles Socialists, and who assists as the chief personage in a procession in which banners were borne aloft expressing a wish for 'the speedy triumph of democracy?' So ardent an admirer of a republic can care little for a crown, unless he means to place it on his own head after having expelled the Austrians from Hungary by the help of his brother Socialists and Democrats. My crown had valuable jewels in it when last seen. Are they still in their places? Yours, Stephen, Saint & King."

The Queen held yesterday, at Windsor, a chapter of the most noble Order of the Garter. Earl Fitzwilliam was "elected" to the vacant stall of knighthood, and invested with the insignia.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1851

The trade here to-day is steady, prices as on Monday.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 820 qrs.; Foreign, 4,710 qrs. Barley—English, 410 qrs.; Foreign 670 qrs.; Oats—English, 920 qrs.; Irish, 5,230 qrs.; Foreign, 5,950 qrs. Flour—English, 630; Foreign, — sacks, 3,140 barrels.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under ..... 5s. 0d.
For every additional Line ..... 0s. 6d.
Half a Column....£1 10s. | Column..... £2 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"John Pamphilon." Nothing further is required that we are aware of than the consent of the trustees.

"Thomas Dick." Next week, if we can find room.

"W. H. C." We are sorry; but it is out of our power to furnish him with the information he requires.

"S. J. C." May obtain all the information he desires by addressing a letter to Mr. Wilson, *North of Scotland Gazette* Office, Aberdeen.

"W. Bontem." Yes.

"Charles Haward." Received, and read with deep and sympathizing interest.

FOR THE KOSSUTH FUND.

Mr. G. Creasy, Sutton-at-Hone	£1	1	0
Colonel Jenner, Berkeley	1	1	0
Mr. G. Lovejoy, Reading	1	1	0
Mr. G. Cockerell	1	1	0
Mr. C. W. Hooper	1	1	0
Mr. E. Miall	1	1	0
Rev. J. Curwen, Plaistow	1	0	0
"A Poor Man"	0	5	0
"E. M. D."	0	5	0
Mr. Mackay	0	5	0
Mr. J. Hudson, Islington	0	5	0
Friends at Bromfield	0	5	0
Mr. C. Haward	0	2	6

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, 1851.

SUMMARY.

IT has been the lot of Louis Kossuth, distinguished in this respect from all previous exiles to the shores of England, to occupy almost exclusively, ever since his arrival here, the eye, the ear, and the heart of the British people. He constitutes not merely the prominent, but also, almost the *only* topic of the past week. Nor is this wonderful. To a sincerity and earnestness of purpose seldom paralleled in any age, he adds an intellectual power, capable of adapting itself to every mind, of meeting and removing every obstacle, and of swaying to the highest impulses of his own will the emotions of every breast. In person, the illustrious Magyar very fairly typifies his own character and position. He is not of athletic stature, nor does he strike you at first sight as the man who can bow to his will, and control by his purpose, the affections and the resolutions of millions. But it is impossible to converse with him for a few minutes without perceiving that you are in the presence of a man of mighty powers. His expression is that of mingled gentleness and firmness, slightly tinged with melancholy. His tones are those of manly decision, subdued by the intensity of his earnestness. When he speaks there is quiet self-possession in his demeanour, indicating that although his mind is at work, it is so as one that is conscious of complete mastery over the subject in hand. The play of his countenance answers faithfully to that of his emotions, and every gesture seems to have a meaning, and aids in interpreting the feelings he desires to express. When kindled, his large lustrous eye emits a dazzling radiance, and as he steadily advances towards the object he seeks to attain he takes you with him as by an irresistible attraction, overbears for a moment all scruples, and so identifies you with himself that you are conscious of but one desire—that of surrendering yourself, without restriction, to the lofty dictates of his will.

M. Kossuth, since our last, has appeared before the corporation of the City of London, and has met a large assemblage of the working-classes at Copenhagen House. A brief reference to each of these events will naturally be expected by our readers.

The progress of M. Kossuth from his residence in Eaton-place to the Guildhall in the City of London, afforded unmistakeable proof of the deep hold which he and the people whom he represents have taken upon the sympathies of the metropolitan public. A simple announcement was made, through the medium of those papers which consented to insert it, and by means of some placards pasted on the walls, of the intention of the illustrious exile to pass along a certain route in an open carriage, between the hours of ten and twelve on Thursday morning. No other attempt than this, we believe, was made to get up a demonstration in his favour. And yet, from Charing Cross to the gates of the Guildhall, his career resembled an ovation. Thousands of spectators thronged about his carriage to bid him welcome. Hundreds dared every danger to get a grasp of his hand. Along the whole line on both sides the inmates of the houses appeared at the windows as he passed, and testified, in various ways, their admiration and their sympathy. So slow was his progress along the crowded thoroughfare that he did not reach the Guildhall till nearly an hour after the appointed time. The corporation—nearly every member of which wore his robe of office—received him with enthusiastic cheers. The Town Clerk having read their address of congratulation, M. Kossuth delivered a lengthened reply. With consummate skill he adapted himself to the audience he was called upon to address. He assigned sufficient reason for the interest taken by the municipality in the affairs of foreign countries, and characterised the secrecy which is the basis of diplomacy, as the triumph of absolutism. Passing on from this topic, he adverted to the scene which he had just witnessed, and to the crowds that had visited the Great Exhibition, as exemplifying the principle of social order, contrasted with it the military precautions of despots, and asserted that its best safeguard in all places was political liberty. He eulogized municipal institutions, taking care in doing so, to offer a brilliant compliment to that of London, as having derived its existence from the Romans, and as having been the keystone of the city's greatness. He claimed sympathy for Hungary, as, until lately, the last stronghold of municipal institutions on the continent, and expressed his hope that sympathy might be converted into help. Free-trade was his next topic, and its intimate alliance with political freedom—financial credit, and the serious perils to which it is exposed by the doings of despotism. His main point, however, and one that he seems to have steadily kept in view in all his public addresses, was in effect this:—Russia is now the only power in Europe by whose intervention in continental affairs the development of free institutions is prevented. If England, united with America, will but bid Russia hold off its hands from other states, the peoples of Hungary, Italy, and Germany, will settle all questions with their existing dynasties. Non-intervention with the domestic affairs of other nations is his principle—a principle, however, the observance of which he would enforce, by arms if necessary, upon the Russian autocrat.

The demonstration at Copenhagen-house was scarcely less impressive. The numbers congregated are variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000 people. Their demeanour was most orderly—their reception of Kossuth most enthusiastic. Here, also, he spoke at considerable length, going over many of the same topics upon which he had previously dilated, but varying the form in which he presented them to suit the different character of his audience. Next week, we believe, he will pay a visit to Birmingham and Manchester, at both which places, we are informed, a truly imposing reception awaits him. We have reason to know that he has been deeply impressed and gratified by the demonstration of respect and sympathy which the English people have shown him, and it is possible that out of his visit here and to America, may arise political influences which may greatly alter the aspect of freedom all over the continent of Europe.

From Kossuth to St. Alban's, what a headlong descent! A bribery commission has been sitting in that borough, inquiring into the existence of corrupt practices at elections, and a pretty state of things their inquiries have brought to light. It is true that St. Alban's had already acquired public notoriety for the venal character of its constituency—but ignorance of the disgusting details prevented that fact from making a deep impression. We have summarized these details in another column, to which we beg to refer our readers. St. Alban's may possibly be regarded as reaching the lowest depths of political depravity, but it stands not alone in corruption. Almost every other borough of limited constituent breadth is deeply tainted; and unless Lord John Russell, in his forthcoming measure of Reform, applies the remedy with unsparing hands, it will be idle to expect a fair representation of the people of Great Britain by the House of Commons. In some respects, we are now worse off than we were before the passing of the old Reform Bill.

Let us hasten on to something more cheering—something which opens to us a brighter look-out on futurity. International amity is a topic upon which two men in different countries have recently dwelt, according to their several manners, with contagious complacency—men, moreover, whose names will give wide currency to their sentiments—Sir Henry Bulwer and M. Guizot. The Great Exhibition suggested the illustration in both cases, and both present striking indications of that great change which is taking place in public opinion, relative to the true interests of the various nations of the earth. War and conquest are being exchanged for peace and commerce—national antipathies, for national alliances—barbarity, for civilization. And the philosopher, the statesman, the diplomatist, feel the appropriateness of rejoicing in that change, and in giving, so far as their influence can extend, fresh impulses to the happier tendencies of the times.

We cannot conclude without calling attention to the letter of our south Australian correspondent. The reader will gather from it, amongst other things, some interesting information as to the position of the Anti-state-church cause in the colony of South Australia. One of the first uses, we hope, made by our colonial brethren of their newly-acquired constitution, which, however, greatly disappoints their just expectations, will be the disallowance of money grants for ecclesiastical purposes, and the separation of the Church from the polluting embraces of the State. It would appear as if this question was at the root of discontent in almost every one of our colonies proper, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the evil will be speedily destroyed in the extremities, whatever may be its fate at the centre, of our dominions. It will be something gained when the monster is hedged round by the narrow limits of our own isle. Destroyed elsewhere, we shall be able to concentrate all our energies upon the destruction of it at home.

WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?

THE *Times*, and, following in its wake, some minor weekly journals, conspicuous among which stands the *Church and State Gazette*, affect to regard the popular demonstration in welcome and support of M. Kossuth, as nothing more than an outburst of ignorant sympathy with revolutionary principles. They would fain have us to believe, that of the thousands of people who have delighted in doing honour to the illustrious Magyar, not one in twenty knew or cared anything about the object, character, or progress, of the memorable struggle which was terminated in Hungary, by the intervention of Russia, the treachery of Görgey, and the forced exile of Kossuth. They take it for granted, that none but themselves are acquainted with the modern history of Europe; and that no sources of information are worthy of reliance but those laid open by "our own correspondents." One thing, at least, seems certain; the English public have not suffered themselves to be misled by the lying and infamous effusions, respecting Hungary and its late governor, to which the *Times* has given so wide a circulation. No doubt, many have taken personal part in the magnificent reception given to Kossuth who are unread in the details of his extraordinary course, and some, perhaps, have done homage to him under a strange misapprehension of the principles he represents. But it is a gratuitous and insulting libel on the intelligence of the British public to suppose, for one moment, that the excitement and enthusiasm kindled by the noble Hungarian's appearance amongst us, possess no further significance than that which may be explained by generous pity for the unfortunate, or low-minded sympathy with the rebellious.

We read the events of the last few days by quite another light—we give to them quite another interpretation. We do not mean to affirm, indeed, that all who have borne part in welcoming Kossuth to England have been consciously moved by the definite purpose we may assign to them; but we venture to express our confident belief that that purpose, when reduced to language, will be found mainly to consist of those elements which it will be our humble endeavour to describe.

First, then, we take it that the popular homage so spontaneously offered to the illustrious exile has been elicited by the fact that he symbolizes to the mind and heart of Englishmen *the right of nations to enjoy an independence which they can achieve and maintain, and to possess liberties, political and ecclesiastical, which they can appreciate.* Hungary, smitten down by brute force, stripped, wounded, bleeding at every pore, is believed, and justly believed, to have given no other provocation to her insolent foe, than the demand for that which in truth, justice, and right, she was entitled to call her own. Though prostrate, she continues to clasp to her bosom what the voice of humanity applauds her for cherishing, with affectionate devotion—though, for a season, a helpless victim, she is regarded as faithfully guarding, to her utmost, the most sacred trust which can be committed to nations. Hers is believed to be a case in which the arbitrary will of a dynasty is brought into competition with the natural and reasonable will of an entire people. And the hand of generous sympathy, so eagerly stretched out to Kossuth and to his country in him, betokens, and is meant to betoken, a recognition of the superior right of the Hungarian people to that of any crowned monarch who affects to dispose of them and their interests as absolutely and unrestrictedly his own.

A large proportion of those who have hastened to do homage to the exiled Kossuth, have regarded him as representing *the majesty of constitutional law asserting its claims against the tyranny, violence, and*

perjury of monarchs. They believe that when kings rebel, peoples are appointed to withstand their wickedness. They assign to solemn treaties and constitutional guarantees, an authority pre-eminent over the will of rulers, and they regard it as just and right, that they whom no bonds, human or divine, can restrain from laying rude hands upon the peace, the order, and the security of society, should be dragged within the limits of a real responsibility, and should be made to bow, as less exalted criminals are compelled to do, to the supremacy of law. It is generally remembered that the history of our own country furnishes more than one instance of national resistance to monarchical usurpations; and, although difference of opinion may obtain as to the best mode of bringing tyrants to justice, and punishing their contempts of the rights of man, the conscience of humanity always did, and always must, approve of the general principle that kings are amenable to their subjects for any outrages they may think fit to perpetrate upon the legal guarantees of a nation's rights. The name of Kossuth is intimately associated in the popular mind with those of Pym, Elliott, Vane, Hampden, and Cromwell, and the admiration which it has evoked is, after all, but a feeble utterance of our protest against the doctrine of the "divine right of kings," and an assertion of our belief in the sacredness and supremacy of law.

To some extent the reception given to M. Kossuth indicates *prevailing sense of the brotherhood of nations.* Hungary, though far removed from us by intervening space, is yet regarded as our neighbour. Something is felt to be due to her in her forlorn condition, nor can we, seeing that she has fallen among thieves, pass her by unnoticed, with priestly or levitical indifference. We feel the obligation pressing upon us to comfort her in her distress, and, if possible, to succour her in her bereavement. It may be, indeed, that all are not prepared to minister to her necessity precisely in that manner which she may deem most efficient, nor dare, in her behalf, remote contingencies, the ultimate effect of which upon our own peace and security, no human foresight can calculate with certainty. But, at least, we do feel disposed to raise her from her prostrate position, cheer her with every show of sympathy, encourage her by marks of approbation, and interpose for her in such manner as reason and experience may convince us is best adapted to do her lasting service.

Finally, the people of England, whose conduct the *Times* has done its utmost to deride, have given expression to the *profound veneration they entertain for the heroic patriotism of the Hungarian exile.* They have gratified the truest and best instincts of their nature, by clasping to their hearts, in loving embrace, the man who lives, thinks, cares, and acts, only for his country. His purity of motive, his singular disinterestedness, his solemn earnestness of purpose, his inflexibility of will, his gentleness of manner, his marvellous intellectual powers, his touching fidelity, and his patient magnanimity, have contributed to raise their estimate of human nature, and have encouraged them to take larger views of its capabilities, and indulge in brighter hopes of its ulterior destiny. They feel that in communing with him, themselves are elevated and purified; that his presence gives a new impulse to all their nobler motives, rebukes their selfishness, confirms their faith. The *moral* of the man endears him to all who are not yet dead to every sentiment superior to the sordid interests of passing time. To these feelings the people have generously and enthusiastically given utterance, and for doing so, they have been taunted by the *Times* with brutal ignorance and revolutionary passions.

And now, for the present at least, we must close our observations on this deeply-interesting subject. Topics of more immediately domestic interest will require our best consideration. Our columns, indeed, will record the movements, and, as far as may be thought necessary, report the speeches, of this remarkable man, during the remaining brief period of his stay in this country. And, doubtless, we shall meet with him again, and possibly discuss with him some questions of high moment, both in their own nature, and in their probable bearings, on his return from the United States of America. We rejoice to have seen him, to have shaken hands with him, and to have conversed with him on the wants, hopes, wrongs, and prospects of his unhappy country. Nor can we part with him without once more addressing to Heaven our fervent prayer that Providence may open up before him a way of return to Hungary, and that he may be the honoured instrument of dispensing to his beloved people the blessings of an independent, enlightened, free, and righteous government.

TO ALL PHILANTHROPISTS AND TAX-PAYERS.

UNDER one or other, or both of these designations, we are sure of the attention of all our readers; and should be as sure of the ear and interest of all our countrymen, could our voice extend over so large a surface. There are few who would claim exemption from the character of lovers of their kind—there are none, within these shores, who can escape the impositions of the tax-gatherer. Touches of fellow-feeling, of sympathy for suffering and indignation at wrong, visit all but the utterly heartless—visibly or invisibly the agent of the exchequer deduct from the substance of every one of us; even of the foodless wretch who tries to cheat his hunger with a whiff of smoke.

The subject of our present address and appeal we almost fear to name, lest it should fright attention by the air of disaster that has gathered about the words. Ireland and the Cape of Good Hope are topics that journalists would shun did they study to write without disturbing their own complacency, or exciting the impatience of their readers. At the mention of the Cape Colony people shy as at the sight of one who is evidently down in the world, and whom there is a half-consciousness of having injured. It is just because the matter is in that condition that we feel obligation laid upon us to entice attention by any means, and drive hard the truth into the minds of all whom it may concern.

The simple state of the case is this:—A war is now waging, for the seventh time, in South Africa, between the British power and the aborigines, Kaffirs, Hottentots, and others. This war is costing £100,000 a month, and has already run up to £1,200,000. So disastrous are our fortunes that more troops are urgently demanded by the commander-in-chief; and either the demand must be met, or he must be recalled. The war is spread over a large extent of country, hundreds of miles beyond the boundary of the colony—in a debateable territory which we cannot populate, and will not permit natives to occupy, except on conditions which they refuse. The burghers, or outlying settlers, bear the brunt of the hostility which the Government provoke; and while fierce enough in resenting the destruction of their homes and the "lifting" of their cattle, are backward in supporting a policy which avows the necessity of extermination up to the equator. The colonists, as yet out of the sweep of the storm, but in danger of having to defend themselves against a league of tribes whom success makes merciless, are united almost to a man in hostility to the Government by whom the war is carried on—not so much on account of the war itself, as of prior and personal grievances. They are inflamed with a sense of accumulated wrongs and insults—real or imaginary—and when they refuse all support to the pending military operations, and vow to withhold any future contributions to its cost, do so with the resolute air of men who know the strength as well the justice of their cause; having already come off victorious in a contest with the imperial power, by assuming an attitude of passive rebellion. The end of the war no one pretends to foresee—the discontent and danger of the colonists may at any moment impel them to terminate all connexion with the Governor in the field and the Ministry in Downing-street.

Thus we are fairly in for the payment of £2,000,000 on account of what is now doing in thirty degrees of South latitude. That item will figure in the next budget as surely as the budget itself is presented. And it will be all on the wrong side. There will be nothing to show for it on the opposite page of the balance-sheet. No ransom money from the Kafirs as from the Chinese—nor even such a trophy as the gates of Somnauth. There will be two millions of pounds sterling to pay—rather, it will have been paid; and we shall have to fill up the deficit. We have been exercised, of late, in the comprehension of large amounts. We have counted six million of visitors to the Crystal Palace—a hundred thousand shillings in one day. Let us tell over, one by one, these two million sovereigns—divide them among the electors, the heads of families, the adult males, the housekeepers, the consumers of malt and hops, of tea and soap, of books and newspapers—calculate what taxes they would pay for us, what useful projects they would realize, what miseries they would assuage. That is the way to get at the value of money—and at the guilt of spending it in waste.

There are many amongst us, we trust, not indifferent to this consideration—for it is as profoundly moral as economical—who will carry on their thoughts to the positive misery we are inflicting, the downright wickedness we are doing, in this colony and Kafir business. Of the two or three fine regiments that were sent from our shores in the spring, how many gallant men have by this time fallen in chasing naked savages up mountains and among bushes? How many of those poor people—each with a life worth living; a home, though in a kraal; a soul, though under a dark skin—have perished by the carbine and the sabre? How many burgher villages have we given to the flames—how many hard hands have we compelled to exchange the bullock-whip for the rifle? Then there are mission stations broken up—half-reclaimed tribes drawn back, by strong native ties, to barbarism—agriculture abandoned, trade stopped, social progress at an end. And all for what? Undeniably, for the retention of useless territory—for no principle, from no passion. We know it, and the consciousness shames and weakens us—the world knows it, and will mock at our pacific persuasions. Why persevere, then, with a contest, in which no shadow of glory can be reaped—in which a heavy loss is already incurred—in which a precious possession is imminently risked? Why, but to save a perverse and tyrannical Minister the humiliation of surrender to justice and common sense. We ask those who most revere the name of Grey—who hope most from the promises of Russell—how far they will go to avoid humbling the one and embarrassing the other? As far as another ten per cent. on the Income-tax, and as the United States of South Africa? We may not have long to pause for a reply.

THE "TIMES" AND ITS CORRESPONDENTS.

WHATEVER may be thought of the desirableness, or otherwise, of maintaining a degree of secrecy in the conduct of the newspaper press, there can be no two opinions upon the additional importance of integrity on the part of those who are screened by the anonymous from personal subjection to the salutary influence of public opinion. We feel, therefore, that when a journal pursues such a course of malignant mendacity as the *Times* has done in reference to Kossuth, and every one of the popular leaders in the late continental struggles, it would be a false delicacy—misprision of an offence against the republic of letters, and the commonwealth of virtue—to abstain from giving publicity to facts that may impair its prostituted influence, or compel an amendment of character.

The author of the "Revelations of Russia" has, therefore, in our judgment, rendered a good service to the cause of truth as well as of Liberalism, in the exposure which he has made in a recently published pamphlet,* of the character of the parties by whom the *Times* is supplied with its information; and of the process to which that information is sometimes subjected before it reaches the public eye. The following extract relates to the gentlemen employed in Austria and Hungary during the last few years:—

> These correspondents were a Mr. R——, a person named Bird, a Mr. Paton, and a Mr. Charles Pridham, who was at Viddin when the Hungarian refugees were there.
>
> Mr. R—— was, is, or states himself to be, or to have been, in the British service, and is described as lamentably addicted to creature comforts, a fact which may account for conduct so inconsiderate as to border on simplicity.
>
> Mr. R——, in his character of Englishman—a character for which all classes of the Magyars have had at all times the strongest predilection—was allowed to pass where he pleased. Before the conquest of Transylvania by Bem, Mr R. had reached Clausenburg, where he was on terms of the greatest intimacy with the Austrian officers, to whom, in the hearing of numerous witnesses, he openly communicated all he had heard and seen in the Hungarian camp. Bem having entered Transylvania, and defeated both Austrians and Russians, whom he drove over the frontier, entered Clausenburg, where Mr. R. was found most unconcernedly in company of his bottle, and apparently unconscious of the position in which he had placed himself. As an officer or ex-officer, there was no excuse for his ignoring that according to the stern usages of war his life was forfeited, and that Washington hanged Major André under circumstances less unequivocal. Bem arrested, and but for his character of Englishman, and ignorant assurance, would undoubtedly have shot him. As it was, he sent him prisoner to Kossuth, Kossuth met him on the road far from sober, and exceedingly abusive. The Governor of Hungary addressed a few words to him, to the effect that he had disgraced the name of an Englishman, and ordered him to be set at liberty—not where he could reach the Austrians and make further disclosures—but on the Turkish frontier, to which he was accordingly conducted, and then set at large. This "correspondent" wrote several letters to the *Times*; one or two denying the victories by which Bem conquered Transylvania, and another full of wrath at the treatment a "British officer had experienced," but without adding that, consciously or unconsciously, drunk or sober, he had degraded the British name by acting as a spy. The Austrians or Russians (General Bem in relating these particulars assured me), would have shot him within four-and-twenty hours.
>
> Mr. Bird, the principal of these English correspondents, has been many years domiciled in Vienna, where he gave lessons, and was a teacher and sort of upper servant in Prince Metternich's family, and dependent on its connexion for his bread. During the insurrection in Vienna, dreading that popular suspicion might call him to account for some of his antecedents, he was very prominently engaged, with a red feather in his cap, assisting in the erection of a barricade near his domicile. On the capture of the capital by Windischgratz, he found it necessary and profitable to make good this backsliding by redoubled zeal. A reference to his correspondence to the *Times*, will show that he denied or held back

* "Kossuth and the *Times*," by the author of "The Revelations of Russia." London; C. Gilpin, Bishopsgate Without.

every striking feature in the war unfavourable to Austria, such as the retreat of Windischgratz from Kapolna, his successive defeats by Kossuth's armies, the re-taking of Pesth, relief of Comorn and approach to the Austrian frontier, until such time as detailed intelligence of these facts had reached Europe, by the circuitous route of Turkey. . . .

Amongst the Austrian correspondents, from whom its chief information was, and is derived, must be numbered a certain Pazziazzi, clerk in the office of the secret Austrian police, who came over to London and published, through Mr. Bentley, a book called "A Voice from the Danube," to whose call the public seems to have been provokingly unwilling to respond—a certain Felsenthal connected with the Detective Criminal Police of Vienna, and an Hungarian Jew, named Lauterbach, who graduated in the office of Dr. Back, the actual minister, the violent demagogue of 1848, who sold his party to become the thorough-going tool of the Imperial cabinet.

One of these persons began in the *Times* a series of letters on Hungary, of which the publication ceased as soon as the authorship was discovered; another, if the writer remembers rightly, was subsequently attached to the Austrian legation. It is not meant to be asserted that there have not been other foreign informants, others in fact could be pointed out. Even at present, the *Times* "earnestly hoping that before long some authentic history of the political course of the Hungarian insurrection will be published by those best acquainted with its true character," doubtless gives expression to the wish in the confident assurance that it will be gratified. It is *extraordinarily represented* at present in the capital of Francis-Joseph, as well as now or recently at other absolutist courts; and here, whether reaping the fruits of its zealous service, or taking anew its directions, it is likely to seek information through less stale channels flowing possibly in fresher streams from the same fount.

And here it must be observed, that those mentioned have been spoken of in all charity. The writer could say—and if necessary, is prepared to say—much more, not only upon correspondents, but on those their correspondence is framed to please, or distorted and suppressed to justify. If he pauses now, it is because he thinks that, without further exposure of individuals, he has said enough to show that in drawing on sources so obviously suspicious, and withholding all that reached it in a sense unfavourable to its views, the *Times* has been not itself in error; but seeking to deceive, with a perverseness originating in some unworthy motive.

The Mr. Charles Pridham mentioned in the first of the above paragraphs, is the author of a volume* now before us, and which we have perused with much interest. Mr. Pridham is a literary gentleman of strong liberal sympathies. He was a member of the committee which was sitting in London while the Hungarian struggle was at its crisis, and was taken from the active advocacy of the cause to act as the *Times* correspondent in the very scene of action. He believed naturally that he could be of essential service to the true and the right by describing, in the columns of the leading journal of Europe what he had ascertained by personal observation. In this he seems to have been bitterly disappointed; charges his employers with conscious lying by the suppression of the known truth; and threatens them, having "lifted the visor," to beware ere they compel him to "tear off the mask."

Having obtained letters of introduction from M. Pulzsky and other Hungarians to their friends in the camp and council of their native land, he proceeded first to Paris,—where he was charged with other similar missives; which afterwards caused him no small pain to save them from detection—and thence to Vienna. On applying to the Austrian Government for a passport he found that his politics were suspected, and that his demand would be refused. But he resolved on a personal application to Prince Schwarzenberg; and here is an account of the interview, and the consequent resolve:—

I found the Prince busily engaged at his escritoire; but he rose and received me with an easy, unaffected manner that quite won upon me, and we were soon engaged in an animated conversation. If you search Europe through you will scarcely find a man of nobler bearing, or a more majestic mien. To say that he is the first gentleman of the continent is only his due; for out of England such men are seldom or never to be found. In fact, his aspect is essentially English, perhaps from his having so long dwelt among us. He is now far advanced in years, yet he is scarcely less energetic than ever; and, judging from his remaining attractions, you cease to wonder at the love-conquests of his prime.

"Ah!" he apostrophised me. "Well, you belong to the ——. Now that is a journal I can't, for the life of me, understand. Can you explain away its monthly gyrations? Your *Daily News* and *Examiner* I can comprehend; they are our declared foes; but your journal mystifies us with its intelligence, only to stultify us with its leaders. Pray what is to be the term of its tergiversation?"

"And yet, Prince," said I, "in a recent interview he did me the honour of granting me, Baron Werner held the directly opposite view."

"Indeed! what did he say?"

"He said the journal had manifested great devotion to the Imperial family."

"Well, so it may have done. It is true they have been of service to us, and perhaps they will be again. Lately, indeed, and since we have been victorious, they have discovered the justice of our cause. Well, now what do you want me to do for you?"

"I want you to give me a passport for Hungary."

"Well, but there is a civil war."

"I know it, Prince, and am prepared for every risk and contingency that may occur."

"That is always the way with you English. Such daring, reckless beings! I repeat this is a civil war; and your Italian correspondent, by his passing and repassing from camp to camp, greatly hampered our operations during the war with Sardinia. Besides, I cannot answer for your life for even a day or an hour. You are ignorant of Magyar, and you say you speak German anything but fluently. Both parties are highly exasperated with each other. To both you will be an object of suspicion."

I now discovered, from his manner, and with as much certainty as if I had seen the medium of information, that the Prince had been duly apprised of my political leaning; and that, in point of fact, he viewed me in the light of a political enemy.

"You want information," he continued; "you shall have it. Where is your hotel? You shall have the *Wiener Zeitung* regularly transmitted to you"

"I am highly obliged, Prince, for your kind offer; but, to speak frankly, I fear the people of England will not believe the *Wiener Zeitung*. They require original information, and that from the hands of one of their countrymen."

"I am sorry I cannot serve you. Stay; wait here for a few days, and I may be enabled to give you a passport for Pesth."

It was evident that his object was to play with me until the war should have been transferred, by the combined armies, to the banks of the Theiss. I felt, therefore, that no time was to be lost; and having procured Artusa's Map of Hungary, I hastened to the money-changers in the Stephen's Platz, to convert my *Napoleons d'or* into Austrian paper. The reader will comprehend, in some degree, the bathos of Austrian credit at this moment, when I inform him that for those coins of the value of 15s. 10d. English, I received, in *Conventions Munz*, eleven florins, thirty-six kreutzers, equal to £1 3s. 2½d.

He got his passport *viséd* for Trieste, and set off thither by railway. At Glotzburg, he dropped quietly off; and made his way across the Styrian Mountains into Croatia. After several narrow escapes, he at last fell into the hands of an Austrian party whom he could neither mystify nor elude; and after much brutal treatment, was sent back to Vienna. There, putting a bold face on the matter, he ventured to demand compensation for what he had endured; and in the end, was ordered out of the Austrian dominions within twenty-four hours. Again he contrived to deviate from the prescribed route; made his way to Corfu—where he found that Haynau had offered 5,000 florins for his capture—and thence to Widdin, where Kossuth and the other fugitives had just arrived. General Guyon, in company with Mr. Longworth — both Englishmen—are the first of the exiles with whom he makes acquaintance; and he thus describes their accommodation:—

The quarters of the general were such as the Spartan Agis might with reason have prided himself on. The walls were hung like an armoury, with the arms and accoutrements of the General, and the trappings of his stud. In three of the corners were located the three beds of Guyon, Longworth, and myself, all composed of hay. The room boasted of no other article of furniture. The adjoining apartment was tenanted by our two valets, and a number of geese and ducks. At times, it has happened that I have been awaked at midnight out of a sound sleep, by a visit from a duck, or by one of the other web-footed wanderers leaving his own apartment in quest of novelty, and cackling near my ear. A nervous, or superstitious person, might have been thrown into hysterics by such an apparition.

Our fare was, if possible, still more accordant with the Spartan usage. It was limited to two meals a day, in the latter of which the officers in the suite of the General participated. It consisted of a cup of coffee in the morning, and in the evening, of a refection, composed of a soup, into which entered the most miscellaneous elements, followed by the coarse, tough viands of the country, which were washed down by the insipid wine of Bulgaria. Yet we were as merry and joyous withal, as though we had sat down to the choicest of banquets, so readily does the human mind adapt itself to the exigences of the moment; and, for myself, I can say with sincerity, that the whole of the three weeks thus spent in the society of my military friends will remain, henceforth, as so many red letter days in the calendar of my existence.

A small remnant of the exiles only, and such as had funds in hand, were located within the walls of the city. The major portion were encamped without, under tents, on the cold, damp plain of the Danube.

He had frequent interviews with Kossuth, and with the dying Bem. He had, however, as yet done nothing in fulfilment of his precise mission. He, therefore, now entered Hungary from the South, and traversed the country throughout, observing much that is of too great interest to be hastily told; and as our space is now full, our readers must refer to the volume itself, or wait till we can devote another column or two to the exhibition of its very entertaining contents.

Explosion of Fireworks.—A grocer and oilman named Bull, was employed, at his house in Smith-street, Clerkenwell, on Sunday afternoon, in making fireworks to supply the usual demand on the 5th of November. One of the three engaged proposed to fire a squib just then filled, to try the effect of the composition. The others assented, and the sparks fell upon a tub of gunpowder standing near. The infatuated trick produced an explosion that shook that and the neighbouring houses to the foundation, and nearly killed Mr. Bull and his assistants.

* Kossuth and Magyar Land, or Personal Adventures during the War in Hungary." By Charles Pridham, Esq., B.A., F.R.G.S., late correspondent of the *Times* in Hungary.

M. GUIZOT ON THE RELATIONS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

On Sunday week "all Normandy" assembled to inaugurate an equestrian statue of William the Conqueror, at Falaise, one of the chief towns of the arrondissement in the department of the Calvados. M. Guizot, who was for twenty years one of the members for the department in the Chamber of Deputies, delivered an oration which allows us to forget the politician in the historical philosopher. William the Conqueror he believed to have been a really great man, and his enterprise without a comparison in history. They had seen conquests more vast, more dazzling, than those of King William, but they disappeared as rapidly as they were made. The phenomenon was rare of invasion founding a state. Yet William accomplished such a deed. William was in harmony with the spirit and permanent interests of his age; "he was as deeply imbued with a conservative spirit as he was gifted with the genius of a conqueror." His glory, however, had cost them dear. It was the origin of that national struggle which lasted more than three centuries between France and England. It was William who, by establishing between two nations partial and precarious ties, began between them that epoch of terrible hostility, and all the wars which lasted until they terminated in a complete separation of the two countries. "We were the conquerors in that mighty struggle. We successively won back all the parts of our territory, and ended gloriously by securing our national independence. We definitively drove the Norman invaders to the soil conquered by them, and whither we had sent them. That glorious creature, without parallel in the history of the world—with a nature half-angelic, half-heroic—Joan of Arc, for ever destroyed what the successors of William the Conqueror laboured to effect in France; and it was on the same spot of earth, in this very city of Rouen (where King William met his death) that the Virgin Warrior sealed with her martyrdom the deliverance of her country." But he (Mons. Guizot) loved rather to contemplate the great facts of our own days, than to dwell upon the glorious but saddening memories of the past:—

In our times, also, ships without number crowd our coasts, and convey thousands upon thousands of voyagers to the shores of England. But is it for another war that they thus depart? No, no! It is benign peace that beckons and guides them to a foreign land, and leads them back again. Their desire is not for chivalrous adventure, nor is their ambition that of conquest. They crowd thither to offer, or bring back, the pledges of reciprocal prosperity. The intercourse between the two nations is now as pacific as it is frequent and animated. A Crystal Palace where they congregate in thousands; an invisible thread—a flash of lightning shooting beneath the wave which conveys from the one to the other the message of their mutual wants and their mutual services; such, gentlemen, are the bonds which now replace those that William the Conqueror wished to establish!

Which of the two periods, gentlemen, is the happier? Which spectacle is the nobler, the more glorious? In the midst of the troubles and disquietudes which weigh upon us in our present agitated and precarious condition, we yet have a right to be proud of, and full of hope in, our own age, provided our hope and our pride do not impel us into the pride of madness. We may justly speak of the benefits and the marvels of our civilization, provided that our civilization be not itself like a Crystal Palace, which all men admire, but which all at once disappears; and that it cannot be said of it, in the language of the great poet, that Normandy has given to France, with its brilliancy the brittleness of glass.

I wish not, gentlemen, to throw a gloom over this festivity by words of sadness, but you will pardon me the expression of a sentiment, which is certainly that of all men of sense and honour. When men who traverse the wide ocean are overtaken by the tempest, it is not sufficient to have a noble ship well equipped, and furnished with an intelligent, brave, and hardy crew; that crew must be united; and the noble ship must have stout anchors; for on these the salvation of all depends. Let us, gentlemen, be firmly united; let us know how to possess ourselves of the strong anchors of society; let us trust to them together. Yes! Heaven will deign to grant us salvation, if we act so as to deserve it!

Rescue of an Italian Youth from Political Persecution.—The *Liverpool Standard* states that the "Arno," a screw steam-ship plying between the Mediterranean and Liverpool, has brought home a youth of sixteen, whose name it would not be prudent to mention, a fugitive from political persecution in Leghorn:—

Half an hour before the "Arno" left Leghorn, he was brought on board, concealed in a sack, and placed for safety among the provisions in the lazaret. The person in charge of the "parcel" paid its passage-money to England, and thus far was all Captain Haram knew about the matter at the time. On getting clear of the port, however, it turned out that the "sack," like many of those occasionally dropped in the Bosphorus, contained a living freight; and a dark-eyed boy made his appearance to claim the protection of the commander of the vessel. His only credentials were an appeal to the sympathies of human nature in assisting a fellow-creature in distress, and a letter of introduction to Messrs. M'Keen M'Larty, and Co., of this town. It appeared that this young gentleman and a number of other precocious spirits had formed themselves into a secret society or club for the printing and circulation of religious and political works, among which the distribution of the Bible, and pamphlets on the "freedom of Italy," formed a prominent part. The authorities having got wind of their proceedings, several of the members were arrested and summarily shot; and to escape a similar fate, our hero was embarked on board the "Arno." His parents knew nothing of his connexion with the affar until startled by the appearance of the soldiers to demand the person of their son; and for a couple of days previous to the "Arno's" arrival at Leghorn, he had been removed from house to house in the suburbs of the city to escape detection.

THE HALF CENTURY:

ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

"History may be defined as the biography of nations."—*Dr. Arnold.*

PERIOD THE THIRD—1830 TO 1850.

CHAPTER II.

What France gained by her second revolution—Belgium separated from Holland—Insurrectionary changes in Switzerland, Italy, and Germany—the Polish struggle—the Sublime Porte and the Pasha of Egypt—the new kingdom of Greece—Civil War in Portugal and Spain.

WHILE the important though miserably imperfect change in the political system in England had been effecting itself as narrated in the last chapter, insurrection had been making the tour of continental Europe; but had left upon its track little else than the desolation of civil war, and the monuments of royal or popular recalcitration.

France, that was the first to stir—and that began and finished a revolution in a few days—profited as little as any by the movements she initiated. The first revolution turned up the soil of the country; it thoroughly destroyed, if it did not reconstruct—the second, only overturned a throne to get rid of its occupant in favour of a supplanter. The one was effected by and for the people—the other only by the people. Their utmost gain was the abolition of hereditary peerage—and that was a questionable gain, as a senate of royal creatures was substituted. They obtained an enlargement of the suffrage only from one to two hundred thousand voters—and their new monarch set himself to work immediately to reduce this miserable fraction of the nation to its former proportions, by the systematic corruption of patronage. He did not in return give even peace and security to the nation. Within the first three years of his reign, several republican *émeutes* had been experienced in Paris; and Lyons was the centre of a Bourbon insurrection that required Marshal Soult and an army of 26,000 men for its reduction. Within the same period, more than four hundred journalists and authors had been prosecuted; the invasions of personal liberty had been more bold and numerous than under Polignac; and a girdle of fortresses had begun to rise around Paris. The venerable Lafayette never forgave himself the error of crowning the man who had thus deceived him; and at his death—which occurred in May, 1834, in his seventy-seventh year—his eulogium was not permitted in France.

Belgium was the next link to Paris in the electric chain. The union of the Netherlands with Holland had turned out as was foretold when it was arbitrarily effected at the partition of 1815. Subject by turns to Germany and France, the population was a mixture of both races; and neither would assimilate with the Dutch, especially under a constitution which inverted the right proportions of political power. The performance of the opera of *Massaniello*, at Brussels, was the spark that exploded the train of animosities and discontents. The King yielded some concession to the insurgent populace; but in a few weeks later the capital was again in the hands of the Radicals; and a large army sent to reduce them to obedience was compelled to evacuate after five days' hard fighting (Sept. 1830). On the 5th of October, Belgian independence was proclaimed, and the Prince of Orange was driven from the country; but Antwerp was bombarded by the Dutch commandant from the citadel. A National Assembly resolved upon a monarchy in preference to a republic; and the crown was offered to the Duke of Nemours, son of the King of the French. Louis Philippe declining its acceptance, to conciliate the other European powers, it was offered to Prince Leopold, the widower of our Princess Charlotte. By him it was accepted, and he shortly afterwards married a daughter of Louis Philippe. Russia and Prussia objected for some time to the recognition of the new kingdom; but ultimately were overruled, and the united force of England and France having handed over Antwerp to the Belgians, peace was restored, though negotiations on the subject occupied the diplomatists for eight or ten years longer. Belgium has certainly shown no signs of repentance for her share in these troubles; but is, perhaps, the best-governed state of the Continent.

The revolutionary flame spread on either hand—into Germany on the one side, into Switzerland and Italy on the other. The aristocratic canton of Berne precipitated the outbreak by endeavouring to prevent it. Zurich took the lead in granting reforms, and became the chief of a concordate of democratic states, which triumphed over an antagonistic confederation, and prevented, by the aid of France, the alienation of Basle, Neufchatel, and Valais.—Italy was agitated at several points, and in Rome the Pope deposed in the summer of 1831; but Austrian intervention, with overwhelming force, frustrated once more all hopes of unity and independence.

The German revolutions commenced with Brunswick. The Duke Charles consummated a career of obstinacy and extravagance by threatening his subjects he knew better than Charles the Tenth how to defend his throne; which provoked them to storm and burn his palace (September, 1830), from which he escaped by a garden. His brother William was chosen to replace him, and gave satisfaction. The ex-Duke tried to regain his throne by democratic professions and appeals, but gained no support; and as he had before been censured by the German powers, for gross libels on his late guardian, George the Fourth of England and Hanover, he was discountenanced by them now, and has since kept alive a disgraceful notoriety in London and Paris.—The King of Saxony excited the anger of his people by blind devotion to the Catholic Church, and was compelled, by successive and disastrous tumults, to make a virtual abdication in favour of his nephew, Duke Frederick.—The Elector of Hesse Cassel had a mistress whom the people drove from the capital; and he placed the reins of government in the hands of his son, that he might follow her. But the son was as tyrannical and profligate as the father; and the people had again to rise, to protect his own mother from his insults, and to obtain the constitution which the father had promised.—Hanover was governed by a Minister against whose policy the people rose, headed by some eminent professors. The insurrection was suppressed; but the Duke of Cambridge, representing his brother, the King of England, conceded the removal of the Ministry, and a more liberal constitution.—In Aix-la-Chapelle, Elberfeld, Jena, Altenberg, and other towns, there were disturbances; but they led to no important result.—A peaceable meeting of German radicals at Hanspach, in May, 1832, was followed by the arrest of their leaders, the suppression of the liberal press and of political clubs, and the arbitrary imposition of taxes. A bold attempt on the part of the revolutionary students at Frankfort to liberate the political prisoners, and overawe the Diet, had only the effect of increased severity.

Poland suffered with patience the tortures inflicted by the Grand Duke, or arch-fiend, Constantine, up to the end of November, 1830. Some students of the military school at Warsaw, had drunk to the immortal memory of Kosciusko. Two commissions having decided that there was no ground for punishment in this, Constantine ordered, on his own authority, the flogging and imprisonment of the youths. Their comrades rose in arms, part of the garrison joined them, and then the town's-people. By the 3rd of December, the Russians had been expelled, after a frightful slaughter, from the ancient capital of Poland. Some of the nobles had presented to the Archduke a petition for the fulfilment of the constitution guaranteed in 1814; and as every thing had been done in the name of the Emperor, it was deemed possible that his wrath might not be kindled. But Marshal Klopscki was made Dictator, in case defence should be necessary. With the new year, came the tidings of an army on the march to punish the "horrid treason" of the Poles; and before its end, the Emperor had proclaimed, "Order reigns in Warsaw." The patriots—that is, the nobles and the professional classes; for it must be confessed, that the mass of the people had been reduced by serfdom to a condition of animal indifference—fought with heroic valour, against most tremendous odds. For a time they were sustained by hopes of help from various quarters—from the sympathy of Hungary, Germany, France, and England; even from Austrian and Prussian jealousy of Russian aggrandisement. But Austria and Prussia were wedded to the Czar by ties stronger than their jealousy—Hungary and Germany could send only a few volunteer auxiliaries; France and England were too far from a country that had no sea-board—even if the crafty monarch of the one had not already began his intrigue with the northern powers, and the Foreign Secretary of the other to delude himself and the nation with a dashing show of liberalism. So unhappy Poland was abandoned to the merciless vengeance of the Czar Nicholas. The survivors of battle were sent to the mines of Siberia—noble ladies were married to the common soldiers of the victor's hordes—crowds of infants were transported to Russia before they had learned the name of their native land—the universities were suppressed and the libraries broken up—the Polish constitution was formally abrogated for government by "organic statutes;" and even the use of the Polish language forbidden. Some thousands of the patriots escaped over the frontier, carrying with them cholera, and other pestilential diseases, that became a new source of political trouble; the ignorant populations of Southern Europe rising in many places against the physicians and higher classes, as poisoners. Europe hastened to assuage, by charity, the victims of its guilty or most unhappy indolence. Large contributions were raised for them in London and Paris, and many still subsist upon this bounty. However removed from democracy may have been their sentiments at home, they have become in exile the migratory army of revolution; conspicuous in nearly every tumult of every capital, since their expatriation.

While Western and Central Europe had been thus agitated by the risings of the multitude against their hereditary masters, the East was witness to the supremacy of individual strength over traditional power. Scarcely had Turkey concluded a peace with Russia, when she was herself prostrate before the powerful vassal who had alone stood between her and the Northern autocrat. Mohammed Ali took advantage of a quarrel with a brother Pacha to extend his dominion from Egypt over the whole of Syria; and, in reply to the interference of his suverain, turned his march across the Taurus right upon Constantinople. As England and France had a common interest in preserving the integrity of the Ottoman empire, they joined with Russia in inducing Ibrahim to stop his march, and effected an arrangement which left Mahommed hereditary master of Egypt.

The new King of the Belgians had been invited by the guardian powers of Greece to accept the throne of that new kingdom; and would probably have acceded but for a letter from the Count Capo d'Istria, describing the state of the country in such language as to make the position of a foreign ruler anything but comfortable. At last, Otho, the younger son of the King of Bavaria, and a mere boy, was fixed upon for the King of Greece; and was inaugurated—under the protection of his father's troops—early in 1833.

Whilst the new-made sovereignty of classic Greece was thus thrown about, the ancient crowns of Portugal and Spain were being, or about to be, hotly fought for. When Don Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, heard how his daughter had been defrauded of her throne, he abdicated his own in favour of his son, and came over to Europe to make war upon his usurping and perjured brother. The new Government of England—though loudly professing the doctrine of non-intervention—was disposed to take a wider interpretation than their predecessors had done of our relations to Portugal. They permitted an English officer to take the command of Don Pedro's fleet, and English soldiers openly to recruit for his army. On the 28th of June, 1832, the expedition sailed from the Azores. Oporto was easily taken possession of; but the Miguelites established a blockade, and reduced the besieged to great straits. The war was prolonged till the middle of 1834; and it was at length, by the aid of an English fleet and a Spanish army, that Don Miguel was forced to abdicate. Don Pedro had no sooner been declared by the Cortes Regent of the kingdom, than he died. His daughter was then declared of age, and married by proxy to the Duke de Leuchtenberg, the son of Eugene Beauharnois. Within a month or two the poor child was a widow, as well as an orphan, her husband dying from the effects of a cold.—On the 29th September, 1833, Ferdinand the Seventh of Spain expired in an apopletic fit. His infant daughter, three years old, was proclaimed Queen, and the demirep Christina, the Regent. The priestly and absolutist party in the country declared that as the Salic law had been established in Spain with the Bourbon dynasty, the crown devolved on the late king's brother, Don Carlos, who hastened to fraternise with that other royal uncle, Don Miguel; came over to England to enjoy the homage of aristocratic sympathizers; and returned to countenance the war which the priests had got up for him—or for the threatened estates of the Church—in the Biscayon mountains. As our own countrymen had a part—and a very sorry one—in this deplorable conflict, we shall have to recur to it hereafter.

W. W.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

As the National Assembly was to re-open yesterday, the political "situation" awaits an early solution. Our Postscript will contain the spirit of that message on which the future career of Louis Napoleon may turn.

The latest subject of speculation is the circular address of General St. Arnaud, the new Minister of War, to the Generals commanding territorial divisions. "True military spirit," he observes, "may secure the salvation of society." But the essence of that spirit lies in passive obedience. "There would be no discipline in an army where the dogma of passive obedience should be replaced by the right of examination. An order discussed leads to hesitation, and hesitation to defeat. Under arms, military rule is the only law. The responsibility which constitutes military force and authority is not divided; it belongs to the chief from whom the order emanates, and it covers obedience and execution through all ranks. In this simple principle, which is the soul of discipline, resides the source of prodigies of valour and devotion. If before an enemy discipline thus understood has always been one of the secrets of victory, in intestine struggles it also secures the triumph of order. One cannot choose one's time; our fathers, more happy than we, saw public order revive and strengthen itself under the reflection of military glory. It is to the defence of civilization that we now owe our blood and our watchfulness. Be, therefore, ready for all; and whether it be to defend abroad the honour of our arms in the name of the country, or at home when society in peril should seek for our firm support, let these sentiments which animate me, and which are also your own, and which are felt in the ranks of the army, maintain it equal to its double mission."

M. Corbin, the intended Minister of Justice, has declined that post, and is succeeded in it by M. Daviel, Procureur-General at Rouen.

The Council of State has before it a bill for defining the responsibility of the President of the Republic and his Ministers, as well as of public functionaries in general. The important feature of the measure is, that it denounces as a high misdemeanour the promotion of an unconstitutional candidature for the Presidency. For obvious reasons, the late Ministers declined expressing an opinion on this clause; and the new Cabinet persuaded the Council to defer the discussion of the measure till after the delivery of the President's Message.

The inauguration of the church of St. Leu Taverny, a village in the neighbourhood of Paris, from which the father of Louis Napoleon drew the title of Count de St. Leu, has given the President an occasion for attending a sort of Bonapartist demonstration of a family kind. To another event of the week—the inauguration of William the Norman's statue—we have given a column elsewhere.

SPAIN.

The Government have appointed a committee to consider what changes may be made in the tariff and the commercial laws.

The most daring of the democratic journals has just been suppressed. A new progresista paper, however, of greater dimensions than usual, has lately appeared. It is very vigorously written, and as it is addressed to the common understanding, and is cheap enough for village purses, it has obtained a very great circulation. It has had the skill as yet to escape confiscation, though its columns are keenly scanned by the police authorities. Its articles on the concordat are producing a great effect on the public mind.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

The French Minister at Berne is stated to have received instructions from his Government to present energetic remonstrances to the Swiss Government on the accumulation of democratic emigrants, who are ready, within the Swiss frontier, to take advantage of the first outbreak in France.

Very uneasy is the Papal Court under French protection. The news of Louis Napoleon's return to democratic alliances produced quite a panic in and about the Vatican; the cardinals hastening to get their paper money exchanged by the Jews, at any discount, for currency that would be available at Gaeta or Naples, or whatever other refuge might be gained, should flight be necessary. Efforts are being made to subsidize the peasantry, and so revive the system of *centurioni*. The plan consists in having a certain number of men in all the country towns and villages, as well as in larger cities, sworn to espouse the cause of the Government, and to wield arms in its behalf upon any emergency, in consideration of which they receive a salary of 7½ baiocchi (about 4d.) per diem; the officers, however, classed as directors and sub-directors, are paid 18 and 19 dollars per month. Whether these agents, who are very zealous just now that there is no danger, would really form a bulwark to the Papal throne, is doubtful; and where they would be most wanted, that is, in the northern provinces, the Government has not ventured to organize them.

At Bologna, no fewer than fourteen brigands, five of whom belonged to the Passatore's band, were shot on the 14th and 16th ult., and seven others were sent to the galleys for various terms of years; but, notwithstanding such a tremendous example, the Government courier from Bologna, in charge of the mail to Rome, was stopped and robbed, only twenty-four miles from Bologna, on the evening of the very day on which the first batch of brigands, nine in number, had been shot.

The following from the *Risorgimento*, a Turin journal, shows not only that the Neapolitan Government does not pause in its career of persecution, but studies to confirm the assertion of Mr. Gladstone. It has been affirmed that there was an improvement in Poerio's lot, and that his treatment was now less severe; the fact is that the reverse is the case. Carlo Poerio is indeed in bed in the hospital of the prison of Ischia, but he still wears chains such as Mr. Gladstone has described so exactly. After the dissolution of the Chamber, the illustrious physician Salvatore Tommasi, ex-deputy, was deprived of the Professorship of Pathology, which he had obtained and held under the absolute *régime*. He was subsequently arrested and put in prison; but as no pretext existed for accusing him, the police set him at liberty. He has just been again arrested and incarcerated, without a shadow of a reason, the police, doubtless, hoping to be more fortunate this time. The crime of M. Tommasi is his love for enlightened liberty in Italy, the brilliancy of his talent, the honesty and devotion with which he filled the post of deputy, conferred on him by his fellow-citizens in the province of Aquila. M. Pisanelli is one of the most distinguished lawyers and professors of jurisprudence in the kingdom. He was sent to parliament by his native province of Lecce, and he acted in his capacity as member with courage and moderation. On the fatal night of the 15th of May he did all in his power at the Hall of Mount Oliveto, where the deputies had met in a preparatory assembly, to avoid the collision which delivered up Naples to reaction. The Government knows this, and yet transforms Pisanelli into an erector of barricades. Latterly Pisanelli went to London to see the Great Exhibition, *and, under pretence that he was present at a meeting in which he never set foot, the Government sequestrated his property.*"

GERMANY.

The figure of Kossuth seems to fill the whole European horizon. German correspondence contains nothing more interesting than the wrathful articles of the Ministerial journals at the reception given the Hungarian hero—except the following, which the *Times* of yesterday placed conspicuous in its columns, as a telegraphic communication to the *Cologne Gazette*:—

Vienna, Oct. 31.

The *Oesterrichische Correspondenz* and the *Reichs Zeitung* assure their readers that Lord Palmerston has addressed a note of excuse to the Austrian Government in the matter of the Kossuth mania, in which he states that the agents of the Government had no sort of share in it, and promises to take steps that the mania may reach its limit as soon as possible.

The *Constitutionnelle Zeitung*, of Dresden, of the 27th, which published an abstracted report, without comment, of the Westminster meeting in honour of Kossuth, was seized and suppressed by order of the Minister of the Interior. The official *Dresdener Journal* condenses all the reports of the proceedings at Southampton, and elsewhere, to half a line, stating that "M. Kossuth had landed" at the above-named port. Within a month five different works, published by the firm of Otto Wigand and Co., at Leipsic, have been seized, and the sale prohibited. Among them is the work of General Klapka on the war in Hungary. Immediately after this had been seized and put under the seal of the police, an order for it arrived from Marshal Radetzki. In the month of June last, no less than thirty-two German works were prohibited by the Russian Government, some of them the same as those recently prohibited in the Papal States.

The business of the Diet of Frankfort is at a complete stand still. No formal sitting has been held for some time, and the committees have not produced material enough even for confidential consultations.

The reports that the Danish Government had threatened to bring the Duke of Augustenburg to trial are unfounded. He might be attached for treason as a Danish subject, but he left the military service of Denmark twenty years ago. It is understood the Duke demands the full restoration of his estates before he accepts or rejects the offer of a compensation in money for his claims to the succession.

INDIA.

The news brought by the last overland mail is of unusual interest. Dost Mahommed, with a large force, had marched upon the Herat; and the news from Affghanistan, as given by the Indian papers, is somewhat warlike. The pecuniary embarrassments of the Nizam continued, and funds were being raised from the money-lenders. Gholab Singh's continued indisposition, though apparently not dangerous, occasioned much anxiety throughout Cashmere, as it was understood that, in the erent of his demise, the succession would be disputed between his son and nephew. The nephew would not succeed if the English did not interfere.

There have been disturbances in the Yoosufzaie country, and the commandant of the Guide Corps has applied to Government for reinforcements. There is a native report that Syed Ukhbar, Chief of Samet, is daily enrolling horse and foot, and is to march to Yoosufzaie as soon as he can muster 12,000 men.

The season for the depredations of the frontier hill tribes has commenced; and they have ushered it in with some dashing forays into our territories.

The report of the Post-office commissioners has been published. Its recommendations are voluminous. All letters weighing less than about one-seventh of an ounce are to be sent at an uniform rate of three-halfpence, stamps to be introduced, and letters unstamped to be charged double. By such arrangement the revenue would sustain a loss, at present, of £90,000 per annum. Newspaper charges are to continue as at present. One portion of the press has been much commented on. In each of the three Presidencies the work of Postmaster-General is done by the deputy—a gentleman not "in the service," with £720 per annum. The ostensible Postmaster-General is in the Civil Service, with a salary of £2,400 per annum, and £1 per day travelling allowance. When not at the Presidency, which he seldom is out of "the season," he is supposed to be "on a tour of inspection," which, however, is generally confined to the fashionable head-quarters for that season of the year. The Calcutta papers assert that there have been no less than twenty Postmasters-General there in the last twenty-five years. It was generally supposed that this sinecure would be abolished. The Post-office commission, however, being composed of members of the Civil Service, have recommended the continuance of these appointments, and the creation of another "General" Postmaster Generalship, also to be held by a member of the Civil Service, with a salary of £3,600 per annum, and proportional allowances.

AMERICA.

The United States papers are chiefly occupied with reports of the elections now pending; only the aggregate results of which are of interest to English readers.

The examination of the parties arrested for being engaged in the late rescue of a fugitive slave at Syracuse, N.Y., has been concluded; and five whites and three blacks have been held for trial, not on the charge of treason, but of misdemeanour, in violating the Fugitive Slave Law. The bail for the whites has been fixed at 2,000 dols. each, and for the blacks at 500 dols. It was expected that more arrests will be made.

Judge Hoadley, of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, had decided that the law of the United States and all the decisions of the highest courts relative to fugitive slaves were unconstitutional.

The *New York Herald* contains the prospectus of a German National Loan, of 2,000,000 dollars, guaranteed by Dr. Kinkel — who has already collected some 200,000 dollars in the States, and by Mr. Oscar Reichenbach, of London. As soon as the whole sum is subscribed, a convention is to be called, and the following points submitted:—

The formation of a Permanent Revolutionary Committee.

The establishment of a plan of administration.

The safe deposit of the proceeds of the loan, and their transfer.

The Chagres steamer had arrived at New York, with 1,800,000 dollars in gold-dust. This arrival had sensibly affected the market, and equally large remittances were on the war by other steamers. Financial difficulties are temporarily removed.

The new Canadian Ministry consists of—President of the Council, Dr. Rolph, of Western Canada; Inspector-General, Mr. Hinks, whose differences with the late Premier caused the break-up of his Cabinet; Provincial Secretary, Mr. Morin; Postmaster-General, Mr. Malcolm Cameron. The Attorney-Generals for Canada West and Canada East are Mr. William Morris and W. B. Richards; but it is said that these officials are not in future to have seats in the Cabinet. It is announced that Mr Louis Joseph Papineau is resolved to retire from public life.

There has been great rejoicing at Toronto in consequence of the turning of the first sod of the Lake Simcoe and Huron Railroad. An immense crowd was present on the occasion. The sod was turned by Lady Elgin. An address was presented to the Governor-General expressive of the greatest goodwill to him, and setting forth the advantages that would result from the railway. His Excellency made a long and very suitable reply.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that M. Leon Faucher has been raised to the rank of commander of the Legion of Honour, in consideration of the extraordinary services rendered to the State as Minister of the Interior.

The *National* published Kossuth's address to the Marseillaise, headed with the following quotation:—"... The French people grant an asylum to foreigners banished from their own country for the sake of liberty.—L. N. Bonaparte, Project of Constitution, 1833."

The President of the French Republic has approved of a decree by the ex-Minister of the Interior, by which it is decided, in order to remedy the immoral and dangerous political tendency, and the literary imperfection, of a great number of theatrical pieces, that prizes of specified amount shall be annually given.

The editor and director of the journal *La Révolution* have been sentenced by the Assize Court of Paris to eighteen months' imprisonment and 3,000f. fine each, for defamation of M. Carlier, late Prefect of Police.

Accounts from Upper Italy represent the inundations of the Adige as having caused immense ravages. A whole province has been swept by the destructive torrent, and the late crops of maize and grapes utterly destroyed. More than 2,000 persons encamped upon the fragments of the ruined dykes.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Pau shortly after five o'clock in the morning of the 22nd. At Bagnères, also, a shock was felt at about the same time; it lasted about two seconds. This is the third time the same phenomenon has been noticed in the valley of Bagnères, at the same period of the year.

A landslip took place in the night of the 17th, near the village of Hasslund, in Norway, at the foot of the mountain of Vaeld, which buried three

houses and killed seventeen persons who were in them. These accidents are so frequent in Norway, that it is calculated that about 150 lives are every year destroyed by them.

The Pope has formed a mixed commission of cardinals, prelates, advocates, merchants, and manufacturers, and simple workmen, to examine all the laws relative to corporations, and to report upon the ameliorations of which they are susceptible.

The Russian Government, since 1842, has required nobles aspiring to the higher class of public functions to have resided three years in the district of the Government to which the functions belong; but, by a recent ukase, the Emperor allows those three years to be passed in the district in which their domiciles are. The object of this regulation is to keep the nobles away from the capital, and to make them study local affairs.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has presided at a meeting of the Berlin Building Society, the object of which is to provide better and cheaper dwellings for the working class.

H.M.S. "Janus" having heard of the plunder of a brig off Gibraltar, sailed from that port, and, after reconnoitering, opened a heavy fire on the pirates, who assembled in great force in the Bay of Bitoya, on the 20th ult. The "Janus" discovered some of the pirate boats, when Lieutenant Powell landed his ship's company, under fire of the "Janus's" guns, to destroy them. He effected this purpose, but he, and seven of his crew, were severely wounded, and above a hundred musket balls were lodged in the "Janus's" hull and decks.

A New Orleans steamer has exploded, and nearly one hundred persons were killed and wounded.

Asylum for Idiots.—On Thursday the autumnal election of persons into this asylum took place at the London Tavern. The unfortunate objects eligible to become candidates numbered 164, out of which only 15 could be elected.—Dr. Reed read the annual report—an extremely interesting document. There were at present in the institution 180 patients, which, with the 15 to be elected, would make 195. Physical training had the first place among them; and all the arrangements for bathing, shampooing, and gymnastic exercises, had been improved. In the schools there were classes for reading, writing, figures, natural and Scripture history, singing, drawing, and music; and, besides these, there were classes of gardeners, carpenters, shoemakers, basket-makers, knitters, and netters. On the subject of the success which had attended the operations of the society (and with regard to which, at its formation, grave doubts were entertained), the report stated that among those originally placed under the care of the Board from the commencement, three years ago, there had been 25 unable to walk, 124 unable to feed, dress, or take care of their persons, 20 epileptic, 12 paralyzed, 68 dumb, and 25 under 9 years of age, all subjects of physical infirmity and mental imbecility. So helpless and unpromising a family had, perhaps, never before been brought together. Of these, 6 had been taught to walk, and 14 much improved in the use of their limbs; 27 who had been dumb or made strange or unmeaning noises were getting the use of articulate sounds and beginning to speak; 48 had been taught to feed and dress themselves, and to observe cleanly habits; 23 had been taught to read, 27 to write, 11 to cipher, 16 to draw. Some were taught music, nearly all singing, and most of them were in the drilling or gymnastic classes; 90 could attend with propriety on domestic, and about 50 on public worship, and had pleasure in doing so. Order had been established, good habits had been formed, and there were health and happiness among them—A long report was appended from Drs. Conolly and Little, and Mr. Callaway, M. R. C. S., the medical officers of the institution. They gave utterance to their perfect satisfaction at the progress of this "great attempt," and their lively belief, founded on careful observations, that the grand design of the founders would be eventually and completely fulfilled—The receipts of the year for general purposes had amounted to £8,104 7s. 4d., and the expenditure to £7,449 14s., leaving a balance of £654 13s. 4d. The receipts toward the building fund had been £2,229, of which £1,500 had been invested; £640 remained in the treasurer's hands.

Vehicular Reform. — Several "Penny Omnibuses" have commenced running along the New-road, and others are to be started on different routes at penny, twopenny, and threepenny fares. It is also stated that cab reform is really at hand—a company having been formed whose vehicles will ply at 4d. per mile, and their servants be as thoroughly organized as the police.

Statistics of the "Invincible Armada."—A Spanish paper has published the following curious "Return of the Armada, called Invincible, with which Philip II. of Spain attempted to invade England"—discovered in the archives of Ferrol:—Ships of the division of Portugal, 12, guns, 434; from Biscay, 14, guns, 302; from Guiposcoa, 14, guns, 308; Castile, 16, guns, 474; Andalusia, 11, guns, 328; Levante, 10, guns, 324; Urcas, 23, guns, 480; galleys and small vessels, 32, guns, 592; total ships, 132, guns, 3,232. The number of men is not given.

The *Literary Gazette* says it is a curious fact, that several able botanists explored and resided in the gold regions of California, aware of the indications of the precious metal, before the rush to the "diggins," but "were too absorbed in the delights of their own peculiar pursuits to think of grubbing for lucre."

POSTHUMOUS INCIDENTS OF THE EXHIBITION.

One of the most pleasing and promising incidents connected with the late Great Exhibition, was a parting dinner given by Mr. Peabody, a munificent American gentleman who resides in London—to his fellow-countrymen, and several of our own distinguished men. Sitting by the side of each other were the Minister of the United States to this country, and the Minister of this country to the United States; and they rivalled each other in amicable speech-making. Sir Henry Bulwer alluded in a pointed manner to the new relation of the two countries; or rather, the new method of intercourse:—

In former times, when there was a slight difference between the two countries, down sat the Secretary of the United States at his desk, and down sat the representative of Great Britain at his desk, and they both wrote very excellent, very pithy, and very pertinent despatches, setting forth the great grievances which both sides had sustained [laughter], and which were duly circulated through the two countries. Nobody then thought it worth while to state, either in the United States or in Great Britain, that there existed various sound, valid, and weighty reasons for maintaining the relations between the two countries. This was the case with the old school of diplomacy. He belonged, however, to a new school [cheers]. All those small differences which must always exist between two great countries, and which are always easily adjusted, if not exaggerated, he was for keeping as quiet and as small as possible; whereas, all those great points of honour, sympathy, and ties which must ever connect two great nations which speak the same language, have the same origin, and which do the greatest amount of business with one another—those great points of opinions and sympathies he was for making as much and as widely known as possible [cheers].

Sir Henry also referred to the treaty entered into by the two Governments, by which each party bound themselves to protect the contributions and guarantee the security, whether of railway or canal, which should unite the Atlantic with the Pacific, stipulating only for one condition—that neither of the two powers should separately or collectively enjoy upon such canal or railway one single advantage which should not also be enjoyed upon equal terms by all the world:—

He assured them that he attached great importance to that treaty, and he felt as he was subscribing his name to it, that he was assisting in laying the foundation of an enduring alliance between the two countries—an alliance which, unlike those of old, was formed, not for the purpose of securing advantage to one or other of the parties, but calculated to promote the interests of mankind [cheers]. Feeling, as he did, such a deep interest in this alliance between the two countries, he could not help thinking that if ever there was a time when such a step was required, it was at the present time. Did they not see that the nations of the world were vibrating between two extremes, and was not some influence required which would moderate and regulate these motions? Where could such influences be found so safely and so securely as in a heartfelt good understanding, and cordial union between Great Britain and the United States? [cheers.] He knew that the Americans were Republicans, but what of that? [cheers and laughter.] He had but small respect for names, and still less respect for that "mock-turtle" constitutional kind of liberty which he saw elsewhere [cheers and laughter]. He did not care what name it might be called, but it was evidently made by bad cooks from calves' heads [renewed laughter]. The foundation of our society in the United States and Great Britain was religion and law, the purpose of both Governments was liberty and order [cheers]. Inasmuch as the Americans loved their Republicansim, let them detest all those principles of division and confusion which would destroy it; and inasmuch as Englishmen loved their monarchy, let them prize and cherish all those principles which they know will preserve it from destruction [cheers]. A Socialist in the American Republic would be as popular as a favourer of the Divine right of kings in our own island. Hence it was that he was happy to see standing together side by side the President of the United States Republic and his Queen, Sovereign of these realms [cheers]. Standing, then, side by side, they also stood opposed to the anarchist who spoke as the "friend of the people," and the absolutist who spoke as the friend of the Crown [cheers]. Long, then, let us stand together as the champions of peace, moderation, and patriotism, among the nations of the world [cheers]. And if it should unfortunately happen that war ever should occur, and that war should be a war of opinion, let us still stand together—the red cross of England and the stars and stripes of America side by side, and he had no doubt that they would be able to leave recollections to their posterity which would be worthy of those they had received from theirs.

Colonel Reid and Mr. Dilke have declined the remuneration offered them by the Royal Commission. Mr. Cole feels himself at liberty to accept it.

As the Commissioners have deemed it but a fair tribute to the exertions of our own countrymen, who have managed and superintended particular departments in the British side, to offer them a pecuniary gratuity, it was thought that it might be considered ungracious if the same liberality was not extended to those who were similarly engaged upon the foreign side. They have accordingly issued a circular, directed to the foreign acting commissioners, containing an offer similar to that which has been made to British subjects. Two or three replies have been received, in which the writers decline for themselves the acceptance of any such gratuity, but state that they would receive it on behalf of those who acted under them.

The collection of articles forming under the sanction of the Commissioners proceeds with vigour, and promises to be an extensive and exceedingly interesting museum. A communication has been received from Captain Hamed, offering, on behalf of the Pacha of Egypt, to present to the Royal Commissioners such portions of the valuable collection of Egyptian products as they might choose to accept. The offer was most cordially accepted; and Dr. Playfair was requested to make an examination of the mineral and vegetable portions of the collection, and to report to the Commission upon such articles as he might consider it desirable to secure.

The work of clearing out is proceeding rapidly on the British side; the very stringent regulations of the Customs authorities, of which some of the foreign exhibitors complain, prevents, however, any rapid clearance of the goods in the eastern portion of the building.

The suggestion of H.R.H. Prince Albert, for the delivery, in connexion with the Society of Arts, a series of lectures on the probable bearing of the Exhibition on science and the arts, has been most warmly taken up by the Council, and arrangements have already been made with Dr. Playfair, Dr. Royle, Dr. Lindley, Professor Solly, Professor Anstead, Mr. D. Wyatt, Mr. O. Jones, and Mr. H. Cole, to take part in the anticipated series.

The police authorities have published a series of returns relating to the thefts at the Exhibition, and the number of articles restored to their owners, and now in hand unclaimed. Six men and one woman (all English) were taken into custody for picking pockets in the Exhibition, one of whom was transported for seven years, five sentenced to nine months' imprisonment each, and one discharged by the magistrates. Three men and two women (all English) were taken into custody for attempting to pick pockets in the Exhibition, one of whom was sentences to three months, three to one month each, and one discharged by the magistrate. Six men (English) were taken into custody for stealing goods exposed in the Exhibition, five of whom were convicted by the magistrate, and sentenced, one to six weeks, one to one month, one to ten days, one fined forty shillings, one fined ten shillings, and the other discharged. Five men (foreigners) were taken into custody for stealing goods exposed in the Exhibition, one of whom was committed for trial and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, two committed for one month each, one fined forty shillings, and one twenty shillings by the magistrate. Upwards of £190, found in purses and in loose cash, was returned to its owners. An immense quantity of property, including 733 cambric handkerchiefs, 632 brooches, and 363 parasols, is still at the Hyde Park station; also £22 found in the building.

Hussey's Reaping-Machine.—M'Cormack's was one of two reaping-machines, and gained the prize from its competitor, both from the Exhibition jury and from agriculturists. The inventor of the other machine has now arrived in England, and the decision seems likely to be reversed. An experiment took place by appointment, on Saturday, at Windsor, in the presence of Prince Albert. At the close of the trial, his Royal Highness gave a practical proof of his favourable opinion, by ordering two of the machines for himself, one for Windsor and the other for Osborne. The spot selected for trial was behind the statue of George the Third at the end of the Long-walk, fern—of which there is an abundance in that locality—being the article on which the machine had to operate. The Prince asked a few general questions respecting the history of the machine, and observed that as the ground selected was very uneven, the trial would be a good one. After a brief delay, the gear being declared in order, on went the machine, drawn by two strong horses, and, heedless of ruts and hillocks in its course, which was very rapid, bringing down everything it encountered cleanly and completely, including two or three slices of turf at least a foot long and more than an inch thick. The Prince expressing his surprise at the clearance of the opposing turf, it was remarked that nothing could withstand the action of the knives: and the further question, what was to be done in case any of the knives got out of repair, led the proprietor to observe that spare knives like spare ploughshares, should always be kept on hand. By subsequent questions the Prince elicited, that notwithstanding the precautionary necessity for a reserve, the knife is, in fact, as durable as the machine, both being estimated and proved to last from fourteen to twenty-one years, and that the price of the machine complete is twenty guineas.

An Illustrious Jury.—The following singular and true copy of a jury summoned at the assizes held at Huntingdon, before Judge Doddridge, A.D. 1619, may perhaps amuse some of our readers. It will be found that, pausing at the end of the Christian instead of the surname, the humorous Sheriff had selected a jury of considerable rank and station:—

Maximilian	King	of Toseland.
Henry	Prince	of Godmanchester.
George.....	Duke	of Somersham.
William	Marquis	of Stuckley.
Edmund	Earl	of Hartford.
Richard	Baron	of Bythorn.
Stephen	Pope	of Newton.
Stephen	Cardinal	of Kimbolton.
Humfrey	Bishop	of Buckden.
Robert	Lord	of Waresley.
Robert	Knight	of Winwick.
William	Abbot	of Stukeley.
Robert	Baron	of St. Neots.
William	Deane	of Old Weston.
John.....	Archdeacon.....	of Paxton.
Peter	Esquire.....	of Easton.
Edward	Fryer.....	of Ellington.
Henry	Monk	of Stukeley.
George.....	Gentleman	of Spaldwick.
George.....	Priest	of Graffham.
Richard	Deacon.....	of Catworth.

A native of Huntingdon informs us that the descendants of several of these illustrious jurors still reside in the county, bearing the same names.—*Cambridge Chronicle*

A young woman residing at Bath died the other day from a ruptured blood-vessel, caused by tying her garters too tight.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT TRIALS.

The Old Bailey sessions of the past week are remarkable for the number of cases in which persons of a rank in life superior to what is called the criminal classes, have come before a jury, charged with offences against property.

The first of these cases was that of Alexander Gordon John Bishop, the young man charged with making a false declaration under the Pawnbrokers' Act. Mr. Bishop, it will be remembered, is a clergyman of the Church of England, apparently of dissipated habits, who has got entangled with disreputable persons, and has expectations of succeeding to considerable property. Cupit, an "oilman," had possession of two pawnbroker's tickets belonging to Bishop; the latter went to the pawnbroker, and made a declaration that he had "lost" the tickets—that was the misdemeanor, he not having lost the tickets. The shopman at the pawnbroker's could not say that Bishop had not stated that the tickets were "fraudulently detained from him." Cupit's cross-examination so damaged his character, that the recorder put it to the jury if they would convict on his testimony? They answered, they could not. The case was therefore stopped, and a verdict of acquittal taken. Mr. Bishop's counsel declared, that his client had never intended to make a false declaration; the tickets had been fraudulently withheld from him, and he had felt himself justified in making the declaration to recover his property.

In the second case, Edwd. Evans, for many years a confidential clerk in Messrs. Hoare's banking house, pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling £1,400, the property of his employers. It was admitted that this was only a portion of his defalcations; but he had done his best to repair the delinquency by giving correct information to the prosecutors, enabling them to rectify many false entries. Sentence was deferred.

The next case was one of forgery in the sporting world. The prisoner was Ignatius Francis Coyle, and the charge that of forging and uttering a promissory note for £1,150. The note purported to be signed by Viscount Clifden, and was given to Capt. Alexander M'Eachey Alleyne. Coyle is a bill-discounter, and keeper of a betting establishment near Leicester-square. Captain Alleyne had betted with him, gone shares in bets, and lent him money. Coyle gave the note in question; but subsequently admitted that it was forged, implored Captain Alleyne to forgive him, and obtained a seeming pardon, the Captain having a promissory note for the money due to him, and refrained from prosecuting the forger. An action has since been brought against the prosecutor respecting a betting affair. Coyle was engaged in that as a witness for the plaintiff. The chief effort made in defence of the prisoner was an attempt to damage the character of Captain Alleyne and his brother by cross-examination. Mr. Kennedy, a young officer in the army, had lost £7,000 to Captain Holder Alleyne, brother to Alexander, by a bet on the trotting powers of a certain American mare. She was well known as "Fanny Jenks" in America; Captain Holder Alleyne brought her to England, but changed her name to "Pigeon;" and the object of the cross-examination was to show that thus Mr. Kennedy was tricked of his money. The action against the Alleynes was with respect to this transaction. A letter of Captain Alexander Alleyne's talked about "borrowing a house to do a plant," and of "nice young fledglings," apparently to be plucked there. The Captain admitted that he would call a certain Mr. Flower a "fledgling." That person lost £8,000 at the Derby in 1850. Capt. Holder Alleyne thus exhibited himself when cross-examined:—

I don't consider that I am a defaulter. I owed about £12,000 after the Derby, 1850. I don't know that I was posted as a defaulter on the settling-day. I had won about three thousand pounds. I left the army because I wished to leave it, and for no other reason. I was in Canada, and formed an acquaintance there, I am sorry to say, with Mr. Kennedy. I won seven thousand guineas of him—which sum he paid me. Mr. Kennedy was not an old man. I don't know that he was not more than nineteen when I won the money. He was "not aware" that Mr. Kennedy left England a ruined man. Witness had quitted the turf, and followed the occupation of "a married man."

The counsel for the defence argued that Coyle might have taken the forged note in business; urged that the character of the Alleynes was not such as to make their testimony worthy of acceptance; and declared that their motive was to get rid of an obnoxious witness in Mr. Kennedy's case. The jury found the prisoner guilty of uttering the instrument knowing it to be forged; and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

The same day, Edward Henry Poyntz, a man of good connexions, who had been a captain in the army, was convicted of forging an endorsement on a £50 bank post-bill. The prisoner had known Mr. Tomlin in the army; he wrote in that gentleman's name to Coutts's, and got at different times three bills for £50 each. To obtain money for them, he forged Mr. Tomlin's name on the back. Poyntz has been previously convicted of uttering a forged order for the delivery of goods. He was sentenced to ten years' transportation.

On Thursday, Henry Howard pleaded guilty to charges of foreign post-office orders—altering the amounts for which they were issued—and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

Josiah Westley, the well-known bookbinder, was tried for forging and uttering a bill of exchange with intent to defraud Messrs. Glyn and Co. The particulars we have before explained. Mr. Westley read a defence, in which he said that he received the bill from his brother as an "accommodation" bill, and that he knew nothing of the signature. Mr. Justice Cresswell said, there was no evidence to support the charge of forgery; whether he uttered the bill with a guilty knowledge, he left to the jury. After consulting for half an hour, the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

George Senior—one of the parties concerned in the robberies from the South-Western Railway—was tried for feloniously receiving of mouselin de laine, velvet, and other valuable articles, the property of that company. Saward and Pamplin gave the principal evidence against their accomplice; and he was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

REVELATIONS OF ST. ALBAN'S.

The St. Alban's Bribery Commission for inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at elections for this borough commenced on Monday week at the Town Hall, before the Commissioners, Mr. F. W. Slade, Q.C., Mr. W. Forsyth, and Mr. T. Phinn. Mr. Slade, the chairman, stated that the inquiries would, in the first instance, be limited to the last election, but it would depend on the evidence as to whether they would not extend the investigation to former elections. It seemed improper to him that the evidence should be made public before their report upon it was adopted; therefore if such evidence appeared in the papers; the inquiry would be carried on with closed doors. A summary of the evidence, however, has appeared each day in such a form, as to have been declared by the Chief Commissioner on infringement of his rule. Mr. Bell, M.P., was examined on Monday and Tuesday. He declared that it was his desire to state everything fully and fairly, in spite of a conviction that he had been singled out for the purpose of exposing a system of corruption, of which, unfortunately, he had been made the victim. Whatever he could do to promote the object of the inquiry, and to discontinue the alleged corruption, he should only be too happy to do. Mr. Coppock, the Parliamentary agent, had declared that the expenses of the election would be about £2,500, but he (Mr. Bell) knew not how it had been spent. Mr. T. H. Hills, of Oxford-street, one of the partners of the sitting member, deposed, in very hesitating terms, to sending, but without the sanction or knowledge of Mr. Bell, during a period of six weeks, sundry "packets," containing £500 in gold, to Mr. Coppock's, the Parliamentary agent, the total sum amounting to between £2,500 and £3,000, by cheques and moneys on his own account. He expected that it would meet with Mr. Bell's approbation, and that he would reimburse him after the election as a matter of honour. Mr. Brace stated that he had lent Mr. Hills £2,000; on Wednesday, however, the sum was stated to be £1,500. Mr. Hills said, either directly or indirectly, another £500 was advanced. "He was not aware whether that £500 was repaid. He could only account for £1,500. The truth was, he had complicated the affair as much as possible, so that, if any inquiry should afterwards be made, it should not be found precisely where the money came from."

Mr. Edwards, the "Bribery Agent," gave evidence of an extraordinary nature. He said he had taken a part in all the elections at St. Alban's for twenty-five years; he was employed by Mr. Coppock in the last election; the Hon. Mr. Craven was first spoken of, then Mr. Serjeant Shee. These candidates were "looked up" by Mr. Coppock, but the expenses appear to have frightened them away. Mr. Coppock then introduced Mr. Bell to him as a candidate. Up to the nomination-day, he (Edwards) received four packets of money, and on the nomination-day a fifth. The first packet, he believed, contained 500 sovereigns; five or six days after he received a similar packet; in the following week a third packet; the week after that a fourth packet; and on the day of nomination a fifth. He never counted the contents of any of the packets; but, judging by their weight, he was satisfied that each contained £500. He had two sons who assisted him at the election, and one or other of these brought the packets to him from London. On each occasion he sent a letter to Messrs. Brace and Co., stating that he wanted the money. Witness understood that he represented the Liberal party. Out of 483 electors, he believed that 324 were favourable to his interest. There was a third party, which numbered 151 votes; and it was a portion of this party, aided by the Conservatives, that brought Mr. Carden into the field. He had relied upon the whole of the Conservative party, as he had said, voting for Mr. Bell. It was through witness's instrumentality that Mr. Repton, the Tory candidate, was returned; and it was agreed, in consideration of that circumstance, that at another election they would pay the witness in the same coin. A Mr. Gresham said he must have "a slice" of what was going on, and he demanded ten guineas a-day: he (Edwards) was afterwards "hurt" to learn Mr. Gresham had proposed a form of requisition to Mr. Carden, but this Mr. Gresham denied. After Mr. Carden had come forward, some of the electors upon whom he relied did decline giving promises in favour of Mr. Bell, but not more than usual:—

Some of them wanted a good deal of solicitation. He (Edwards) did not find it necessary to hold out any promise of reward. When he gave anything he always gave it at once. It was always understood that something should be given. It was notorious that the electors went to the different agents for what was commonly called "head money." Out of the 324 electors whom he reckoned favourable to his interest, there were about 250 whom he looked upon as persons requiring head-money. It was the same with the other party. He had acted on both sides. He should think it very strange if Mr Carden's party had not done the same thing. The Conservative party was very much altered if it did not look for money on such occasions. The fixed sum given was £5 a-head. The *maximun* was £8, and one or two voters had less than £5. The way in which the money was given was this:—They first canvassed the town all day; but there was not much to be done that way. In the evenings, witness generally took up his position at his office, and in accordance with the regular custom for twenty years, the voters called upon him there, and, if they promised their vote, he gave them head money. Formerly, he had a brother-in-law who acted with him, and he took up his position at the top of the stairs, and introduced the voters to him one by one. His own sons afterwards took up that position. Generally, the whole money was paid on such occasions, but there were some few exceptions. Every one who received money was in some way engaged in the election, as spies, messengers, and various sorts of ways, and he paid them according to what he thought the value of their labour. £5, as he had said, was the usual sum; but, if a man had renderd efficient service as a messenger or spy, he received more. Some of them were actively and some of them only colourably employed. Those who were only colourably employed received a small sum, those who were actively employed a larger sum. He began paying money on the 30th of November. He had had a list of the persons who received head-money, but that was one of the papers he had particularly destroyed. He wished to avoid mentioning persons' names, as it was a very painful thing to do so. Mr. Slade: "But you must mention the names of the persons, if you remember them." Mr, Edwards: "Will you tell me, in the presence of this meeting, what will be the consequence of my refusing to mention the names?" Mr. Slade: "You will be imprisoned till you do, and the imprisonment may last your life, unless you disclose the names. You have no option, Mr. Edwards. You must disclose the names." Mr. Edwards: "I have already suffered eighteen weeks' imprisonment, and am ready to suffer another eighteen weeks rather than mention names." Mr. Slade: "I fear you will have to suffer more than eighteen weeks, unless you comply with the Act of Parliament, and answer the questions put to you. I feel for your position, but you have no alternative."

Thus heavily pressed, the witness agreed that the Commissioners should take the register and call out the names of the electors *seriatim*, requesting him (Mr. Edwards) to say whether he had paid them any, and what sum, for their votes at the late election. In this way the names of about 100 persons were mentioned as having received "head money." About eighty of them had received £5 a-piece or upwards; ten had received £8 or upwards; three of them £6 or upwards; two of them £10; one £18 or £20; and one £1, £2, or £3. In most of the cases where more than £5 had been given, the witness stated that services had been rendered to more than the full value of the sum received. One supplied committee-rooms, another furnished apartments, and others acted as spies, messengers, or doorkeepers. In one or two cases the money was given to the wives of the electors, but the husbands declined to recognise the bargain, and voted for Mr. Carden, or not at all. The money in none of these cases was ever returned. Three prize-fighters were employed to keep the peace, and received the usual allowance of £5. Witness would not have done their duty for £50. This examination of the register only exhausted one parish. The other parishes were gone through on Thursday. Mr. Slade reminded the reporters of the caution he had given them at the commencement respecting the publication of the evidence, and he particularly wished to call their attention to the great unfairness of publishing, at this stage of the proceedings, the names that had been mentioned by Mr. Edwards.

In addition to the 100 voters who received "head-money," Mr. Edwards named about 125 others to whom he had also given sums, principally of £5 or upwards. Five of them had received £8, three £10, one £15, one £6, and one £3. He gave one person £47, but that included the payment of the bands and flag-bearers. Only £5 of it was for the person's own services. That person subsequently went over to Mr. Carden. In one case witness gave £5 to an elector's daughter. He thinks he heard afterwards that she never gave the money to her father. The daughter of an elector who had his leg broken at the time of the election called upon him and he gave her £1, though her father was physically incapable of voting at the election. If she had come again he should have given her another £1, and perhaps another, for he had voted with witness on many former occasions. Witness gave one man £3, because it was not convenient to give him more at the time, and he never saw him afterwards, or he would have given him more. £2 was given to one person to pay off an old score at a previous election. The sum given as head-money must have amounted, in round numbers, to £1,700 or £1,800, and the other expenses of committee-rooms, refreshments, messengers, spies, posting, horse-hire, &c., to about £800.

The Commissioners asked Mr. Edwards to explain how it was that at the commencement of the contest he declined the offer of £300 to retire from the affair, when he only took £50 for himself at the end of it? Mr. Edwards: "I can easily explain that, but I think the Commissioners will not ask me when I tell them that my answer would be very much against my own interest, and might prove a serious loss to me. If I tell you what my expectation was, I shall never attain it. You are going to deprive me of it." Mr. Phinn: "Our only object is to do our duty. We have considered the question very maturely. It is very unpleasant to us to put such questions, but we have no alternative." Mr. Edwards: "I have given you the cue. You can get the information from Mr. Coppock. So that if it does not come from my lips I shall not suffer." The Commissioners consented, at the earnest beseeching of Edwards, not to push the question; but intimated that they should do so if it was not satisfactorily answered by Mr. Coppock. The inquiry was to be resumed yesterday.

LITERATURE.

PERIODICALS (NOVEMBER).

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW leads off with an article devoted to the Anti-state-church Association, its history, operations, and projects. Dealing with some of the objections which have been urged against the society, the writer defends its alleged non-religious constitution on the ground that the object sought for being both political and religious, no exclusively religious organization could possibly be successful, and would inevitably be "regarded as the onslaught of one religious body on the privileges of another." He sees nothing in such a constitution "inimical to, or inconsistent with, the devoutest exercises of a pious mind," and marvels at the "ignorance, pharisaism, and injustice" indicated by the reflections uttered on some of those who have taken a prominent part in the movement. As to the bad spirit alleged to have characterised it, while it is admitted that some things have been said and done which cannot but be matter for regret, it is urged that allowance should be made for the difficulties surrounding the offending parties, and an opinion is expressed that "there has been a remarkable abstinence from violence and acrimony" in the society's proceedings. Evangelical Churchmen and some Dissenters have, no doubt, been grieved by the position it has taken, but—

"The object of the society, *distinctly stated and earnestly enforced*, is sufficient to account for the estrangement and grief alluded to. However calm such statement may be, or temperate the spirit in which it is urged, the thing itself is so objectionable, as to raise much clamour, and to lead Churchmen and many nominal Dissenters to prefer heavy and grievous charges. It is 'a hard saying, who can bear it?' is the language with which Church reformers have been met in every age."

The charge founded upon the course pursued by the Association in relation to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill is denied *in toto*; the society having neither expressed nor had any opinion on the subject. The *Nonconformist*, it is true, expressed itself in decided terms, but not being in any way an organ of the Association it was clearly entitled to express its own opinions in its own way. What follows had better be given in the writer's own words:—

"We cannot, however, entirely acquit on another point, though aware of the difficulties with which it is encompassed. The sentiments avowed on the platform of the society are naturally regarded as implicating the society itself. Especially is this the case, where the speaker is prominent in its councils, and is known to take a leading part in its management. Considering, therefore, the neutrality agreed on, we cannot but think that more reserve should have been observed on some occasions, or, if otherwise, if the conviction entertained were too strong to be suppressed, a very clear and emphatic distinction should have been drawn between the views of the speaker, and those of the organization advocated. That there has been any intentional lack of this we do not for one moment imagine. All we allege is, that occasion has thus been given for a misconception which it was most desirable to avoid, and that some cordial friends of the society have thereby been pained. It would have been well to avoid this, and we think it might have been done. . . . .

"We have nothing to do with the opinions which may be entertained by the officers of an Association on any questions which arise in the course of its procedure. To those opinions they are of course entitled, and any attempt to overrule them ought to be met by prompt and vigorous resistance. All we require is, that their opinions be not expressed on such occasions, and in such a way, as give to them the appearance of being the *dicta* of the society by whose officer they are uttered. Within these limits the freest expression of opinion may be indulged; but the moment they are trenched on the will of the society is overlayed, and grievous wrong is done. Has this obligation, then, been discharged in the case before us? We fear not. From personal observation we know nothing; but we have heard strong complaints from different parts of the country, and from the inquiries made, we fear they have not been groundless. It is within our knowledge, that some of the warmest supporters of the Anti-state-church Association have been sorely grieved by the manner in which the recent Papal aggression, and the conduct of some Dissenters in relation to it, have been referred to in the lectures and speeches of some of its officials."

We must forbear further quotation, and pass on to other topics. Professor J. Scott Porter's "Principles of Textual Criticism" is admirably reviewed, and not very much to the writer's credit. "The Ballad Poetry of Scotland," and "Adventures of a Gold-seeker," are of lighter calibre, the latter being specially entertaining. The late lamented Mr. Freeman's work, and the Visitation Journals of "the Lord Bishop of Cape Town," are leashed together in another article, and present some suggestive points of contrast. If the vicious spirit of Christianity does not take root as deeply in the missionary field as at home, it will not be for want of effort on the part of those whose Christian character it so grievously defaces. After describing an incident in which Dr. Gray figured, the reviewer says:—

"Now here is an avowedly Christian bishop, not only swallowing the foolish flattery and ignorant nonsense of a worldly officer, using his rank and authority to cram these unenlightened men with wonderful ideas of the surpassing greatness of a bishop, but actually himself assuming the same strain, and not only speaking *ex cathedrâ*, but infusing into their minds the poisonous notion, that Church-of-Englandism and Christianity are the same thing. If this lord bishop or any of his brethren had been at Lystra with Paul and Barnabas, their principles would have been sorely tried, when the priest of Jupiter brought oxen and garlands unto the gates, and would have done sacrifice with the people."

"Religious Scandal" is the appropriate heading of a review of "Quakerism, or the Story of my Life"—a mischief-meaning work, which so far overshoots the mark as to make out the Friends to be, says the reviewer, "liars, swindlers, adulterers, drunkards, and gluttons"—"a set of unmitigated scoundrels," whom no words can describe. "Religious Aspects of the Great Exhibition" is a thoughtfully written paper.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE rightfully gives the place of honour to Queen Victoria, and in sober language and without adulation, calls attention to the fact that "monarchy has, for the last fifteen years, been so conducted as it never was before—been so conducted as to give the fullest scope for the development of liberal principles."

"We have had three Parliaments and three Administrations since Victoria ascended the throne; and she has held the reins so steadily that no one can tell whether her leanings be in favour of Whiggism or Toryism. She has not intrigued for the downfall of one administration in order to make way for another. . . . It were a mistake to conclude that this abstinence from active participation in the game of politics arises from indifference or facility of disposition, because if this were the case one party or other would gain the ascendency at Court, or failing that, the royal influence would vacillate between the contending sections. Indifferentism would allow the strongest party to ride triumphant, and facility would in turn veer to all points of the compass. . . . The tendency to grasp at power is instinctive; Queen Victoria must have had many opportunities to augment hers, but has wisely resisted . . . . During the fifteen years that the crown of Great Britain has pressed on the brow of Victoria, we have had revolts in Canada, Affghan and Sikh wars, Chinese wars, boundary-disputes with the United States, revolts in Ireland, Papal aggressions, Chartist riots, corn and navigation agitations, &c., not to speak of European revolutions. On all these matters, and in their numerous collateral ramifications, although doubtless holding her own peculiar views, the Queen's voice has not been heard; her Ministers, as the representatives of the people, have done all . . . The Queen's prerogative is as much in desuetude as the State axe in the Tower. But was it so in her grandfather's time? It was not: the current of Liberalism began to flow in his reign; he resisted it, and the throne became a seat of thorns. The Regency and reign of George IV. were a repetition of the same tale . . . . Her Majesty gave up her privilege of free postage when Rowland Hill's system was introduced; and it is right that her numerous correspondents should know that when their communications are not prepaid, the royal purse must pay double postage just as ordinary mortals must do. The yielding up of this immunity was a graceful acknowledgment of the importance of a great social improvement; and if her Majesty continue to pursue the course indicated by a step like this, and refuse her royal countenance to such items of expenditure as erection of stables for the Prince of Wales before his Royal Highness can possibly require such accommodation, the people will continue to bless her and hail her as the sovereign who, of all others, has entered most profoundly into their feelings, and sympathised with their hopes and struggles."

"How to put in air, and put out fire, in coal mines," is a practical paper, which though, perhaps, too full of details for the general reader, will be read with interest, now that the fireside is becoming the most attractive spot in our little household worlds. "Reaction, its origin and limits," is a brief piece, dealing with matters ecclesiastical rather than political. The following passage points to facts which suggest valuable lessons to those who would rightly influence the public mind:—

"Be it observed that the Anglicanism of Pusey, and the Ultramontanism of Montalembert, differ in this one dangerous respect from the co-relative systems of Laud and the Sorbonne. Instead of ignoring the spirit of the age, they study in order to subjugate it. They learn the wants of the time, flatter its weaknesses, comprehend its tendencies, adopt its culture, and speak its language. Philosophy, literature, art, all the modes of spiritual influence have been imperceptibly but surely brought to bear, in one continued attack, upon the reason, the susceptibilities and the tastes of a cultivated and refined society. In an age of newspapers and periodicals the press has not been neglected; the man of business may imbibe High Church principles from the same columns which inform him of the price of stocks, and the literary lounger, amid relaxation of light reading, become habituated to modes of thought and peculiarities of expression which may imperceptibly form his mind to the teachings of the Universal Church."

"Louis Kossuth" will be read with as much eagerness as all else having reference to this hero of the day. *Tait*, however, must needs have *his* self-complacent fling at municipal honour offered to patriotism. "In nothing is discrimination more necessary than in judging of eminent public characters," and, therefore, "*we* will endeavour to tell our readers what Kossuth really is!" "Carlyle's Life of Sterling" is reviewed with considerable vigour, though in a style provocative of remarks, which, however, we must not stay to make. The reviewer foresees that Carlyle's reputation is likely to suffer at the hands of the religious classes, who, already on the watch for signs of heterodoxy, will be stung by the contempt which he pours on the Established and other churches; and he takes up the cudgels on his behalf with ardour. "Let it be understood," he says, "that we have said so much in behalf of the present author because we are convinced that he is vastly misunderstood; because we believe, from a careful study of almost all he has written, and in full consciousness of many faults, that Carlyle is, in fact, *an eminently religious man*. This, indeed, is the great secret of his success; it is this that has given him that influence on the public mind which, *like* his Christianity, is a hundredfold greater than is generally surmised." These form the most noticeable contents of the number, there being, in addition, "Sketches of Irish Society," "The Ghost-seer of Tresillion," "Heine: his Works and Times," and "The Working Man's Way in the World."

As children are usually wrought upon to gulp down the potion for the sake of the sweetmeat or conserve which is to follow, so we are wont to turn first to the political article in BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, that we may have done with it as soon as may be, and be regaled with the literary sweets which the sagacious Old Ebony never fails to deal out to the public of all parties. "Autumnal Politics" is a paper to which the golden hues of the season have assuredly lent no attractions: on the contrary, the genii of hail, rain, and storm, would seem to have combined their gloomy influences in shadowing forth our dreary destinies. Here is a sample of the alternate joy-killing and hope-inspiring utterances of the high-Tory and Protectionist oracle:—

"Beyond all question, the cause of Protection during the last two years has advanced with rapid strides. The total failure of every prophesied result on the part of the Free-traders—the continued depression which has prevailed, not only in agriculture, but in manufactures, trade, and commerce—the state of the working-classes, which has experienced no amelioration since the latter measures of Free-trate were carried—the depopulation of Ireland, and the astounding increase of emigration from the Northern part of Great Britain—all have contributed to dispel the popular delusion, and to give new courage and confidence to the disinterested supporters of the cause. Public opinion, in so far as that can be gathered from the results of casual elections, has declared itself in favour of Protection. Meetings of the working-classes have been held in the metropolis, at which resolutions in favour of a return to a general protective policy have been passed by acclamation. Nothing whatever has occurred to give a check to the advance of these principles; much has transpired to show how rapidly and strongly they are progressing."

When the reader has swallowed this black-draught, he will not fail to relish the remaining contents of the number, to wit, "Dramas of Henry Taylor"—"A Legend of Gibraltar"—"German Letters from Paris"—"The Submarine Telegraph"—"My Novel"—"The Master-thief."

THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR has a continuation of its carefully-written theological papers, the present being entitled, "What has God spoken?" "Mormonism" contains information which will, perhaps, startle those who are ignorant of the vigour with which one of the most arrant of fanatical quackeries has developed itself. "Man-worth" is a short dissertation on the inestimable importance of Christian love, pointed and suggestive, but too sententious. "Dining Charity" has some clever points, though it does not make the most of the subject. "The Test of Experience" reviews a book with which we hope our readers are, or soon will be familiar, and supplies some additional particulars. "Hampden Court and Cardinal Wolsey" discourses to the young, in an agreeable style, of one "who might have been a *great* had he but been a *good* man." "The Newspaper Press in Great Britain" is an excellent article, based on the evidence taken by the Select Committee of the House of Commons. We heartily concur in the hortative paragraph with which it closes:—

"We counsel, therefore, religious and patriotic men to aid the movement for the liberation of the press; and to prepare themselves to take advantage, for the cause of truth and humanity, of its success—which, partial or entire, cannot be long delayed. It is one of the graves omissions of the Christian Church, that it has not yet put the press to a tithe of the uses of whith it is capable—rather should we say, it is one of its most grievous mistakes, that it has misconceived the method of its application. There is no lack of publications, in every variety of shape and size, directly religious in their object and style; but no pains have been taken to make the public press, as an institution of the country, Christian in spirit and purpose. The newspaper is almost invariably the offspring of partisanship or speculation—very rarely of a design to influence the mind of a class or a locality in favour of all that we include in the grand, but much abused phrase, 'the cause of God.' Here and there, a religious man has taken to journalism as a profession; and the kind or degree of the influence he has excited, should have drawn many more in the same direction, but has not. It is not denominational newspapers that we want—naturally, they are operative only upon their denominations—but daily, weekly, and provincial newspapers, cheap and good enough to command the support of the general public, and conducted by men who, regarding their office as a service to God and man, willisuffuse their broadsheets with such a spirit as would insensibly raise the moral sentiment of their rivals, as well as of their readers. The newspaper press of England has grown with her commerce, her literature, her liberties—has participated in and stimulated every wave of progress—is now, in spite of much venality and servility, the conservator of political freedom and judicial purity; the best weapon of defence, and strongest arm of movement—it has yet to become an adequate representative of British Christianity, British Christianity is pitiably inadequate to the demands upon it of our age and country."

HOGG'S INSTRUCTOR continues to blend, in agreeable proportions, tale, narrative, and sketch

with description, biography, and philosophical disquisition. The present number has prefixed to it a characteristic portrait of Sir J. F. W. Herschel, "who was bred an astronomer from his cradle," the number itself containing a biographical sketch. De Quincey continues his papers "A Sketch from Childhood," and digresses into a dissertation on the defects of Scottish University education, which "provides for the diffusion of knowledge, but not for its extension; for its life, but not for its growth." The absence of pluralities, sinecures, and prizes, on which the Scottish Church prides itself, bring with it, he contends, a serious evil; for while the churches of Rome and England have built up a vast theological literature, the constitution of the Church and Universities in Scotland, having secured no opening or asylum to learned leisure, the Scottish Establishment has produced no great gladiatorial work in defence of the cardinal doctrines of Christianity. We would, however, furnish De Quincey with evidence supplied by English Churchmen, proving the comparatively small extent to which the golden prize system has advantaged the higher class of theologians in this country.

The Art Journal, now that the Exhibition has closed, and the pictorial illustrations are completed, has quite a reactionary look, corresponding, we suspect, to the personal feelings of many among us who enjoyed, with a keen zest, the pleasures arising out of that never-to-be-forgotten event. But there is enough of solid and pleasing matter to afford gratification after the first feeling of disappointment has passed. We have still more "wanderings" in the Crystal Palace, and a seasonable paper on costumes, with illustrations. Mrs. S. C. Hall takes us on a pilgrimage to Chertsey, and discourses pleasantly of Fox and of Cowley. A "Battle of Trafalgar," by Stansfield, appears in contrast to a charming woodland scene by Linnel; and, in addition, there is a continuation of the exquisitely engraved illustrations of the old great masters—some of them perfect gems in their way.

The British Quarterly and North British Reviews still await our attention, which we hope to give next week.

Unenfranchised Towns.—The *Reformer's Almanack* for 1852, in an article on the state of the representation, supplies the following information:—"A comparison of the population of towns returning members with others in the same counties, the inhabitants of which are without the franchise, exhibits some startling facts. In Surrey, Guildford, and Reigate, with 25,039 and 14,321 inhabitants, have the franchise; while Croydon, with 31,901, Epsom with 19,043, Chertsey with 16,150, and Richmond with 15,906, are without it. In Kent there are 11 towns with more than 15,000 inhabitants, all without the franchise; Canterbury with 14,000 has it; the Isle of Thanet, with more than twice the number, has it not. In Sussex, Rye, with 12,352 has it; nine more populous districts are without it. In Hants, there is Christchurch with but 8,481, and Petersfield with 7,814; and, on the other hand, nine other towns with far greater numbers without the franchise. The only two enfranchised towns in Herts have not more than 18,000; while there are three other unenfranchised with some thousands more. Cambridgeshire has but one borough, and yet has four towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants. In Essex, Harwich, with about 5,000 sends two members, while Romford, Chelmsford, Braintree, and Saffron Walden, each with more than 20,000, send none. As a contrast to these, Wiltshire has nine boroughs, in two of which the population is under 10,000, and in five, under 20,000. In Devon there are eight towns or districts with more than 15,000 inhabitants, all without the franchise. In Cornwall, Launceston, with 16,800, is enfranchised, and Redruth and Penzance, with about 50,000, not. Somersetshire has eight unenfranchised districts, having more than 20,000; Staffordshire and Leicestershire have four, and Lincolnshire nine; Evesham, in Worcestershire, sends two members; Stourbridge, with 57,000, none! In the northern counties, unenfranchised towns of considerable size are very numerous. In Lancashire there are eight, and in the West Riding six, with more than 30,000 inhabitants. It is evident that any extension of the franchise will prove delusive which does not provide for electoral districts, fixed with reference to population, and for the changes called for by fluctuations in population, and also for enfranchising, either as county or as borough voters, all who would be eligible if resident within boroughs."

The Newspaper Press in America.—The *Reformer's Almanack*, in an article on the Taxes on Knowledge says:—"America has far outstripped England in the diffusion of intelligence by means of the newspaper press. While London, with a population of two millions, has but ten daily papers; New York, with 700,000, has 15; none of them costing more than twopence, and the circulation of some exceeding that of the whole of the London dailies. Every county and town, and frequently village, has its newspaper; and these are ably conducted, contain telegraphic intelligence to a hundred times greater extent than our own papers, and are, generally speaking, free from objection on the score of morals and propriety. *Three-fourths of all the families in America take a daily paper.* Nearly every mechanic has one, and has it, not when the news has become stale, or after it has been thumbed by a score of previous readers, *but on his breakfast table between six and seven in the morning*, and that, too, at a cost of but 3d. a-week! All this is, no doubt, attributable partly to other circumstances, but it is mainly due to the freedom of the American press from fiscal restrictions. It pays neither paper, advertisement, nor stamp duty, and the proprietors have to comply with no other prerequisites, and are subject to no more liabilities, "than any one starting a blacksmith's shop!"

IRELAND.

The complaints of the remonstrant Poor-law guardians have been attended with a certain amount of success, and Government, it seems, have agreed to terms which will, in all probability, have the effect of suspending hostilities, for the present at least. The Treasury Minute adopted at the last meeting of the Cabinet Council is to the effect that the present state of the greater part of Ireland does not call for any relief from the operation of this act, but, at the same time, there can be no doubt that there are districts in which relief must be given, and in the case of those districts where the local resources are insufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure for the relief of the poor, and where it is necessary to have recourse to assistance from the Rate-in-aid Fund for this purpose, it cannot be expected that further sums for the payment of the consolidated annuities can be raised.

A banquet was given on the 28th ult., by his constituents, to the hon. member for Athlone. It was honoured by the presence of several of the Roman Catholic prelates. Mr. Keogh denounced, as an utterly unfounded falsehood, the rumour that Dr. M'Hale, or any of the Roman Catholic bishops, intended to withdraw from the Defence Association. Mr. Keogh was virtually and deservedly recognised as chief of the Irish Brigade.

Although the emigration has received some checks in Dublin, vast numbers are still taking their departure from Waterford, Wexford, and various other ports. From Roscommon, Westmeath, and other midland counties, the rural population are still going off, whilst remittances from the United States are as great as ever. In Sligo domestic servants are not to be had for love or money.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Queen and Court remain at Windsor. No incident of public interest is found in the chronicles of the royal newsmen for the last week.

The Lord Mayor entertained at dinner on the evening of yesterday week, a large party of Dissenting ministers, including Drs. Harris, Cox, Burder, and Hannah; Revs. T. Binney, J. A. James, W. Brock, J. Burnet, and Rattenbury.

Vice-Admiral James Noble died on the 24th ult., after having been in the service no less than sixty-four years. Of this time he served afloat only thirteen years, but it was during the most active period of the war. The veteran officer was one of Nelson's lieutenants, and was desperately wounded when serving with him. He was the "Noble" spoken of by Nelson when in his despatches he refers to "those fine fellows, Hardy, Gage, and Noble."

Sir Edward E. Disbrowe, Bristol, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of the Netherlands, died at the Hague on the 29th ult.

BIRTH.

October 31, at Knowl, Somersetshire, the wife of the Rev. J. Teesdale Davis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

October 11, at the York Road Chapel, Lambeth, by the Rev. J. T. Davis, Mr. Hill, of Mount-row, Westminster-road, to Emily, daughter of George Kitson, Esq., of Ramsgate.

October 29, at Melksham, Edward Aldam Leatham, Esq., of Heath House, near Wakefield, to Mary Jane, only daughter of John Fowler, Esq., of Elm-grove, near Melksham, Wilts.

October 30, at Brighton, Mr. John Keynes, of Salisbury, to Anna Maynard, only daughter of the late Mr. William Neville, of Mile-end-road, London, and niece of Mr. John Bunn, of Camberwell.

November 1, at the Independent Chapel, Highworth, by the Rev. Thomas Gilbert, Mr. Richard Bainge, farmer, of Marston Maizey, Wilts, to Mary Salt, of Castle Eaton, in the same county.

DEATHS.

May 27, at Whydah, Western Africa, in the Missionary work, Mr. Edward Dennis, aged 27, second son of John Dennis, Esq., of The Leys, Cambridge.

October 28, after a painful and lingering illness, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Wm. Isaac, Petersfield, Hants.

October 29, in the 90th year of her age, Sarah, relict of the late Rev. C. Daniell, of Kingswood, near Wotton under-Edge.

October 30, aged 68, Mrs. Jane Turner, of Coleford. A member of the Baptist church in Coleford, for more than thirty years.

Lately, in her 79th year, at her son's (J. Mackenzie, Esq.), Tiverton, Devon, Mrs. Mackenzie, mother of the late Rev. J. Morell Mackenzie, of Glasgow.

Mr. Crawford, an American sculptor of great merit, is occupied at Rome in making a colossal group of statues, by order of the American Government. They are to be equestrian, and about twelve feet in height. He is now making those of Washington, Patrick Henry, and Jefferson, and is to receive 100,000 dollars for the three. The whole group will be composed of seven figures, and is to be cast in bronze at the celebrated foundry at Munich.

[Advertisement.]—Halse's Portable Galvanic Apparatus—(From the *Wesleyan* of March 10).—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known: but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the Galvanic Apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to any thing of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanized by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square."

GLEANINGS.

It is proposed to connect Birkenhead and Liverpool by means of an iron tube, or tunnel, sunk beneath the bed of the river. The work is estimated to cost £250,000.

The late member for Limerick, John O'Connell, is about to emigrate with his family to Australia.

Mrs. Sandiford, of Everton village, Liverpool, who presented to the royal children a box of toffee, has received from her Majesty, through Colonel Phipps, a sum of £5, in return for the present.

General Lopez, who led the mercenary invaders of Cuba, had given bonds to his followers for payment of various sums, in case of success. The hire was to be paid from the property of the conquered island.

Captain Penny's crew have presented him with a handsome silver snuff-box in proof of their gratitude and attachment; and the same compliment has been paid to his second in command, Captain Stewart, of the "Sophia." A vote of thanks has also been presented to them by the seamen of the port of Aberdeen.

Messrs. Barclay and Perkins' brewing firm pay the Income-tax Commissioners £6,000 a-year: they estimate their profits at £200,000 a-year.

Owing to the extremely low cost of materials and labour in China, a Bible in the Chinese language, it is said, can be sold for about six cents.

An Editor's Revenge.—The *Ballyshannon Herald*, in referring to the Earl of Ennis's visit to his estates in that quarter, says, "As his lordship never had sufficient patriotism to subscribe to his county paper, we shall not occupy our columns in publishing his speech."

A Hint to the Premier.—A few days ago, on the snow at the top of Snowdon, was written, in a well-known hand, the following memorandum, with the date attached:—"J. Russell, F. Russell, and party." A subsequent visitor to the "high places of the earth" had added, "Heaven bless your lordship, and may you give us a good reform bill."

The *Cape Town Mail* announces the arrival at the colony of Mrs. Pfeiffer, the lady who has travelled round the world. She intended, it is said, to set out on a tour in the interior.

An Odd Idea.—"What is the chief production of your district of country?" said an Eastern traveller, the other day, to a young farmer in the Miami Valley, as he was refreshing himself with a glass of "bald face," while the stage-coach stopped to water. "Corn, sir, corn; we raise on our land about seventy bushels to the acre, which we manufacture into whisky, to say nothing about the quantity that's *wasted for bread*."—*Burritt's Christian Citizen.*

The Queen has called for a detailed list of the Sunday Schools assembled in Peel Park on the occasion of her visit to Manchester. The following are the particulars:—

Church of England ..	24,169	Baptist	2,295
Independent	12,273	Presbyterian	1,496
Wesleyan.....	10,676	Unitarian	1,064
Wesleyan (not Conference)	8,153	Swedenborgian	620
Catholic	8,080	Quaker	280
		Jew	200

Gold.—By T. Hood.

Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!
Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
Molten, graven, hammered, and rolled;
Heavy to get and light to hold,
Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!
Good or bad a thousand-fold!
How widely its agencies vary—
To save—to ruin—to curse—to bless—
As even its minted coins express,
Now stamped with the image of good Queen Bess,
And now of a bloody Mary.

Comparative 'Cuteness.—Bodenstedt supplies the following Russian estimate of the relative "smartness" of nations, which, it seems, has passed into a proverb:—

Two Jews are equal to ..... One Russian.
Two Russians to ..... One Persian.
Two Persians to ..... One American.
Two Americans to ..... One Greek.

In Russian belief, then, one American is equal to eight Jews, and one Greek to sixteen.

Miseries of an American Editor.—Under this head, the editor of the *Boston Post* thus hits off the evils he is compelled to put up with in his sanctum. Lest some of our readers may be driven to look into Webster to ascertain the signification of the word *terebration*, we can inform them that it means the "act of boring." The editor of the *Post* hits some of the bores who pester him in the wise following:—*An Act from an unpublished drama.*—Dramatis Personæ: An editor and two bores.—Scene: Editor's sanctum.—[Enter two bores.]—First Bore: Good morning, Mr. Editor—fine day!—Editor (looking hard at his work, and scribbling furiously): Yes, sir, fine weather for people who have leisure to enjoy it—but it's nothing to me, sir.—Second Bore: Why, yours is the prettiest business in the world—I should like to be an editor myself.—Editor: It has its vexations, however.—First Bore! Ah! indeed! What are they?—Editor: Why, perhaps the worst is *bores*—people who worry an editor because they can't think of anything else to do.—Second Bore: Is it possible?—Editor: Worse than that; it's a fact—First Bore: Well, that is comical.—Editor: Yes, to you, perhaps—I mean to the bores—but it's confounded tragical to every body else.—Second Bore, trying to change the subject, and returning to the weather again: Vegetation has taken a rapid start.—Editor: Yes, sir; there's a lesson for some people in that.—First Bore: And the trees are beginning to leave.—Editor: So they are; the trees are very reasonable in that respect—they *do leave* some time or other. Allow me, gentlemen, to recommend their example to you as worthy of imitation. [Exeunt bores in amazement. Editor bolts the door, and falls into reverie, from which he is presently aroused by the devil's call for "copy."]

Criminal Information against Dr. Newman.—Sir F. Thesiger obtained on Tuesday in the Court of Queen's Bench, a rule, calling on the publishers of Dr. Newman's lecture to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them for a libel on Dr. Achilli.

SECRET SERVICE MONEY.—The amount expended under this suspicion-exciting head, is between £46,000 and £47,000 a year; £10,000 being expended in the Home, about £34,000 in the Foreign, and £2,307 in the Irish Department. It has not varied in amount during the last three years, except that the sum for Ireland has been reduced one half.—*Reformer's Almanack for* 1852.

THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE AND EDUCATION.—It is time that our legislators either left off iterating their newly-born desire for the education of the people, or set about removing the obstacles they have themselves put in the way of those who are prosecuting the great work. At present we have to pay for carrying on two antagonistic processes: the literature of the people being first circumscribed and deteriorated by taxation, and more taxation being then levied to elevate their mental condition thus artifically depressed. The stock argument of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the revenue yielded by the taxes on knowledge cannot be surrendered, is but a pretence so long as large sums are voted for so called schemes of national education, which is for the most part sectarian instead of national, and inferior to, and more dangerous than, that which the nation would obtain if unfettered in the use of its own resources. —*Reformer's Almanack for* 1852.

RESULTS OF THE FREEHOLD LAND MOVEMENT.—The *Reformer's Almanack* for 1852, just issued in, an article on this movement, which it pronounces to be "the greatest political fact of the day," says:—"The infusion of new life and vigour into districts hitherto breathing only the drowsy air of conservatism, will soon begin to tell on the administration of local affairs, and a middle-class of landowners will serve as a breakwater against the aggressions of the hitherto dominant class. The increase in the number of those interested in the prosperity of land, and the influx of men bringing with them the inventiveness and shrewdness of the operative and shop-keeping class, will also lead to the multiplication of appliances for developing its capabilities, and a reflex influence will thus be exerted on the more sluggish race of hereditary occupants. In a sanitary point of view, alone, the results already achieved are such as may well strike the veriest political croakerism dumb. The better class of inhabitants of back slums, in crowded towns, are betaking themselves to the suburbs, living in houses of their own building or buying, and enjoying the new blessings of light, air, and ample supply of water and good drainage. Domestic architecture, and cottage gardening, have become subjects of engrossing interest to an entirely new class, and a glance at the instructive columns of the *Freeholder* —a journal which future historians of the social progress will regard as a valuable storehouse of fact and incident —shows that those who have effected their first purpose —that of obtaining a vote—are now busily occupied in suggesting and discussing new schemes for the increase of home comforts and the supply of social wants.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

General business has been in a very languid condition during the past week, and, as is usually the case, the Stock Market has shown its sympathy therewith. At our last writing, the price of Consols had risen to within an eighth of 98; today, the price is 97⅞. This indicates very little variation, but on Thursday last, the quotation was 97½—the total fluctuation, therefore, has been ⅜ per cent. A large money business has been done in Stocks, but much of what has been purchased has changed hands again almost immediately. Professional speculators—if we may so term them—have held cautiously aloof from the market, in fear that continental advices may seriously deteriorate the prices of the leading public securities. There is a general apprehension of such an event felt on all sides, but not so strongly as to suspend for a moment the more legitimate kind of business. Exchequer Bills have been very fluctuating; Bank Stock and India Stock firm:—

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	97⅜ ⅝	97½ ⅜	97½ ⅜		97⅜	97⅜
Cons. for Acct.	97⅜ ½	97½ ⅜	97½		97⅜	98
3 per Ct. Red.	96¾ 7	96¾ 7	96¾ 7		97	97⅛
New 3½ per Ct. Annuities...	98 ⅛	98 7/16	98 ⅛		98	98⅜
India Stock ..	—	262	263½ 4		264	264
Bank Stock ..	214½	215 14½	—		214	214
Exchq. Bills..	56 pm.	56 p.m.	53 pm.		53 pm.	54 pm.
India Bonds ..	59 pm.	60 p.m.	58 pm.		57 pm.	57 pm.
Long Annuit. .	7	6 15-16	7		—	6 15-16

HOLIDAY.

In the Money Market nothing of importance has taken place. Discounts can be effected at 2½ per cent. on the best bills, but a much higher rate is charged for the usual class of paper offered. The Foreign Market, as was the case last week, has been dull and declining. The settlement of account caused an immediate drop in the speculative securities, and the price, consequently, of some of the stocks is rather ominous. Thus, Mexican has been down to 25½; Venezuelan to 35⅜, and Spanish to 20. In Venezuelan, however, there is a slight rise owing to the contemplated arrangements regarding the arrears of interest. The dissentients from the terms of the Spanish Government, concerning the payment of the coupons, still hold out against the decision of the majority of the bondholders. There is an intimation in one of the daily papers that the Government *may* give way next year, but this is doubtful. If unsuccessful, however, in obtaining the direct result aimed at, the minority committee will produce at least some good by the exposures they are constantly making of the dishonest policy of Bravo Murillo. Prices are, for Chilian Bonds, 103; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 25½; Portuguese Four per Cent., 34½ ½; Russian Bonds, 101¾; Spanish Five per Cent., 20 19¾ 20; Venezuela, 36½ 5⅝; Ditto, Deferred, 12½ ¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 58½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 89¼.

The Share Market has been rather depressed, and the traffic returns are now beginning to fall off. The receipts for the last week were £279,128; for the corresponding week last year, £249,981—increase, £29,147; or, 10·85 per cent.; or, deducting the increase on the mileage, 7·01 per cent. It is extremely satisfactory to know that there is thus, on the whole, large augmentation in the regular traffic; but we do not think there would be any cause for complaint or apprehension if the returns now were to exhibit no nett increase. The receipts during the Exhibition were so enormous, that shareholders might well be satisfied in realizing the large profit which has already arisen. Prices: Bristol and Exeter, 7 8; Caledonian, 11 ½ ⅝; Chester and Holyhead, 17½ ⅛; Eastern Counties, 6 5⅞; Great Western, 80⅞ ¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 53⅞ ¾; London and Blackwall, 5⅛; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 98½; Ditto, New Guaranteed Six per Cent., 119; London and North Western, 113¾ 113; Ditto, New Quarters, 27½; London and South Western, 81½ ¼ ¾; Midland, 47¾ 8 7¾; North British, 5½; North Stafford, 8¾ ⅞; South Eastern, 18⅝ ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17⅛; York and North Midland, 19⅛ ¼; East Indian, 20½; Namur and Liege, 6¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4.

Very little business has been done in the Produce Market since our last, but in Mark-lane, a large stock was cleared off, without, however, any increase in price.

The subjoined calculations, taken from a daily contemporary, show the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities cited at the average of the prices which ruled this day. Where the asterisk (*) is prefixed it is to be understood that the share rate of interest is less the Income-tax. It will be seen that in every case the rate of interest last declared is taken as the basis of the calculation:—

			£ s. d.
Three per Cent. Consols, price ..	97⅜	yield per cent.	3 1 4½
Three per Cent. Reduced.....	96⅞	„	3 1 11
New Three-and-a-Qr. per Cents.	98	„	3 6 3½
Bank Stock (div. 7½ per cent. per annum)	214	„	3 10 1
India Stock (div. 10½ per cent. per annum)	262½	„	4 0 0
Exchequer Bills (Int. 1½d. per day)	53s. pm.	„	2 4 5½
East Indian Shares, £18 paid (guaranteed div. 5 per cent. per an.)	21	„	4 5 8½
Great Western* £100 sh. (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per ann.)	81	„	4 18 9
Lancashire and Yorkshire £100 Stock* (div. at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum).....	54	„	3 14 0½
London and South Western* Stock (div. at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum).....	82	„	4 5 4½
London and North Western* Stock (div. at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum)	113	„	4 18 5½
Midland* Stock (div. at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum)	48½	„	5 3 1
South Eastern* Stock (dividend on the whole year at the rate of 3 per cent per annum).....	18½	„	4 17 3½
York, Newcastle, and Berwick Stock* (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum).....	18	„	4 3 1½

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	97⅜	Brazil	86½
Do. Account	98	Equador	3½
3 per Cent. Reduced	97½	Dutch 4 per cent ..	89½
3½ New.....	98⅜	French 3 per cent..	91⅞
Long Annuities	6 15-16	Granada.....	16
Bank Stock.....	214	Mexican 5pr.ct.new	25⅞
India Stock	264	Portuguese	34½
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	101½
June	54 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent..	20½
India Bonds.....	57 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent....	38⅞
		Ditto Passive.....	5½

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Oct. 31.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 25th day of October, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	28,614,515	Government Debt..	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	14,581,140
		Silver Bullion	33,375
	£28,614,515		£28,614,515

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	13,211,768
Rest	8,151,112	Other Securities ..	12,843,838
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	5,175,353	Notes	7,916 280
		Gold and Silver Coin	617,650
Other Deposits	10,474,704		
Seven-day and other Bills	1,265,367		
	£34,619,536		£34,619,536

Dated the 30th day of October, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Sion Chapel, Lymm, Cheshire.

BANKRUPTS.

BANFIELD, JOHN MARRELY, and LEWIS, JOHN, Devonport, wine and spirit merchants, November 11, December 2: solicitors, Messrs. Warden, Bardon, and Stogdon, Exeter.

BATSON, WILLIAM, Birmingham, iron manufacturer, November 13, December 2: solicitors, Messrs. Motteram and Co., Birmingham.

CHURTON, EDWARD, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, bookseller, November 1, December 18: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.

COULTHRED, JAMES THOMAS, jun., and DYER, WILLIAM, Lombard-street, Southwark, white-lead makers, November 11, December 11: solicitors, Messrs. Wilkinson and Co., Nicholas-lane.

DAY, JOSEPH and THOMAS, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk manufacturers, November 13, December 5: solicitor, Mr. Norris, Macclesfield.

FAIRBROTHER, JOHN, Brighton, cow-keeper, November 4, December 1: solicitors, Messrs. Sowton, Great James-street, Bedford-row; and Mr. Kennett, Brighton.

JOHNSON, JOHN, Wolston, Warwickshire, coal dealer, November 10 and 29: solicitors, Mr. Browett, Coventry; and Messrs. Motteram and Co., Birmingham.

JONES, WILLIAM, Castle-street, Finsbury, cabinet maker, November 13, December 9: solicitors, Messrs. Wright and Bonner, New London-street, Fenchurch-street.

READ, CHARLES, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, wine and spirit merchant, November 26, December 17: solicitor, Mr. Veal, Great Grimsby.

REYNOLDS, CHARLES HENRY, and WITT, CHARLES, Cornhill, City, outfitters, November 13, December 11: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.

TORDOFF, JAMES, Pudsey, Yorkshire, woollen-cloth manufacturer, November 18, December 8: solicitors, Messrs. Ward and Son, and Mr. Granger, Leeds.

TUBB, PRINCE JAMES, Tottenham, draper, November 6, December 11: solicitors, Messrs. Mardon and Prichard, Christchurch-chambers, Newgate-street.

TUCKER, THOMAS and JOHN, Liverpool, ship builders, November 17, December 8: solicitor, Mr. Pemberton, Liverpool.

VOULES, CHARLES STUART, New Windsor, Berkshire, scrivener, November 13, December 9: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.

WILSON, JOSEPH HARRISON ODDIE, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Yorkshire, draper, November 17, December 9: solicitors, Messrs. Pearson, Kirkby Lonsdale; and Messrs. Payne and Co., Leeds.

WILSON, THOMAS, Lanelifle, Yorkshire, stone-mason, November 17, December 9: solicitors, Mr. Pearson, Kirkby Lonsdale; and Messrs. Payne and Co., Leeds.

WYON, BENJAMIN, Regent-street, engraver, November 11, December 9: solicitor, Mr. Shirreff, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BEVERIDGE, WILLIAM STEWART, Edinburgh, hosier, November 5, December 3.

CASSELS, JOHN, Braidwood, Lanarkshire, farmer, November 5 and 26.

KILGOUR, ROBERT, Edinburgh, flesher, November 7 and 28.

MILNE, JOHN, Aberdeen, spirit dealer, October 8, November 29.

DIVIDENDS.

Thomas Alletson, Liverpool and Boughton, Cheshire, dry salter, second div. of 4½d., and 1st div. of 4d. on new proofs; any Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool—Arthur Youle Barrett, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, engineer, first div. of 2s. 6d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Carrick's, Hull—Joseph Boycot, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, draper, second div. of 9½d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—John Bowes, Liverpool, ale dealer, first div. of 10½d.; any Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool—David Douglas, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, draper, first div. of 3s. 4d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Mackenzie's, Manchester—John Greensfields and Matthew Strang, Liverpool, merchants, div. of 4s. on new proofs, on account of first div. of 5s.; any Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool—Samuel Williamson Isherwood, Kingston-upon Hull, woollen draper, first div. of 4s. 6d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Carrick's, Hull—Thomas Ludlam, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, Wesleyan minister, first div. of 1s. 11d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—John Owen, Welchpool, Montgomeryshire, flannel manufacturer, div. of 1s. 3½d.; any Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool—John Sharpies, sen., near Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton spinner, div. of 6s. 8½d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Mackenzie's, Manchester.

Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Charfield Chapel, Charfield, Gloucestershire.
Catholic and Apostolic Chapel, Duncan-street, Islington.
Bethabara, Crickhowell.

BANKRUPTS.

ADAMS, JOSEPH, Halghton, Flintshire, cheese dealer, Nov. 17, Dec. 15: solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

CUMING, RICHARD HOWTON, Lamb's Conduit-street, bookseller, Nov. 14, Dec. 19: solicitor, Mr. Hubbard, Bucklersbury.

DREW, JOHN, Hampton Gay, Oxfordshire, paper maker, Nov. 18, Dec. 11: solicitor, Mr. Skyuner, Coleman-street.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM, Brighton, carpenter, Nov. 21, Dec. 11: solicitor, Mr. Spiller, South place, Finsbury.

EKIN, THOMAS, Cambridge, spirit merchant, Nov. 12, Dec. 20: solicitors, Messrs. Cole, Adelphi-terrace, Strand; and Messrs. Foster, Cambridge.

FLETCHER, JOHN, Netherton, Worcestershire, publican, November 17, December 8: solicitors, Messrs. Hayes and Son, Halesowen, and Messrs. Motteram and Co., Birmingham.

GODDARD, THOMAS, Derby, brush manufacturer, November 21, December 5: solicitor, Mr. Bowlew, Nottingham.

HOOD, DAVID, Chorley, Lancashire, bleacher, November 20, December 11: solicitors, Messrs. Bickerstaff and Myers, Preston.

JONES, EDWARD, Strand, woollen draper, November 14, December 19: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Size-lane, Bucklersbury.

JONES, WILLIAM, New-road, Whitechapel, and East Ham, Essex, cowkeeper, November 12, December 20: solicitor, Mr. Nind, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MAHON, GEORGE, and MUMMERY, WILLIAM STEPHEN, Avery-row, Bond-street, paper stainers, November 14, December 18: solicitors, Mr. Gidley, Crosby-hall-chambers.

RAMSDEN, THOMAS, Chester, timber merchant, November 13, December 11: solicitor, Mr. Yates, jun., Liverpool.

SANDERS, HENRY, Upper Thames-street, wholesale cheesemonger, November 14, December 18: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BURNS, ROBERT, Glasgow, commission merchant, November 7 and 28.

GOURLAY, WILLIAM, Stuartfield, near Edinburgh, hotel keeper, November 7, December 5.

JOCKEL, CONRAD, Edinburgh, butcher, November 8 and 29.

DIVIDENDS.

James Acomb, Blackburn, Lancashire, and York, draper, 2nd div. of 2s. 6d., Nov. 6, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—James Boydell and Charles Blaney Trevor Roper, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, ironfounders, 2nd div. of 2 19-32l., Nov. 6, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham—James Brankley, Pilsworth, Lancashire, dyer, a div. of 20s., Nov. 6, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—James Glossop, of Pilsworth, Lancashire, dyer, 1st div. of 5s. 2d., Nov. 6, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—Heyes, Litherland and Co., Liverpool, merchants, 4th div. of 6½d., Nov. 12, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool—George Parker, Coventry, carpenter, 1st div. of 3s. 3d., Nov. 6, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham—Simon Lee Trotman, Liverpool, merchant, 5th div. of 6½d. Nov. 5, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, Monday, November 3.

We have but a small show of English Wheat samples at market this morning, and the whole sold readily at fully last Monday's prices. For Foreign Wheat there was a steady retail demand at previous quotations. Fine fresh Flour ready sale, but inferior stale qualities difficult to dispose of. Barley of all descriptions firm, prices of fine malting the turn dearer. Beans fully maintained last week's rates. White Peas dull, but Maple scarce and wanted. The arrivals of Oats were moderate, and the sale was steady at 6d. per quarter advance upon last Monday's prices. Linseed Cakes firm. We did not hear of any sales of floating cargoes of Wheat.

British.	s.	s.
Wheat—		
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	34	to 36
Ditto White	42	.. 44
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red	33	.. 36
Northumber. and Scotch, White	35	.. 36
Ditto, Red	32	.. 35
Devon, and Somerset., Red	—	.. —
Ditto White	—	.. —
Rye	26	.. 27
Barley	26	.. 32
Scotch	24	.. 30
Angus	—	.. —
Malt, Ordinary	—	.. —
Pale	48	.. 52
Peas, Grey	26	.. 28
Maple	28	.. 30
White	27	.. 29
Boilers	30	.. 32
Beans, Large	24	.. 25
Ticks	25	.. 27
Harrow	26	.. 27
Pigeon	26	.. 29
Oats—		
Linc. & York. feed	17	.. 21
Do. Poland & Pot.	20	.. 21
Berwick & Scotch.	20	.. 25
Scotch feed	18	.. 21
Irish feed and black	16	.. 17
Ditto Potato	20	.. 21
Linseed, sowing	50	.. 54
Rapeseed, Essex, new	£20 to £22 per last	
Carraway Seed, Essex, new	26s. to 30s. per cwt.	
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		
Linseed, £9 10s. to £10 0s. per 1,000		
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		
Ship	26	.. 28
Town	35	.. 37

Foreign.	s.	s.
Wheat—		
Dantzig	37	to 44
Anhalt and Marks.	34	.. 36
Ditto White	38	.. 40
Pomeranian red	36	.. 38
Rostock	38	.. 45
Danish and Friesland	33	.. 34
Peterasburgh, Archangel and Riga	28	.. 31
Polish Odessa	36	.. 34
Marianopoli & Berdianski	30	.. 33
Taganrog	32	.. 30
Brabant and French	32	.. 34
Ditto White	38	.. 40
Salonica	30	.. 32
Egyptian	24	.. 26
Rye	24	.. 26
Barley—		
Wismar & Rostock	22	.. 24
Danish	23	.. 25
Saal	22	.. 24
East Friesland	20	.. 21
Egyptian	17	.. 18
Danube	17	.. 18
Peas, White	25	.. 26
Boilers	28	.. 30
Beans, Horse	23	.. 25
Pigeon	26	.. 28
Egyptian	22	.. 23
Oats—		
Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk.	15	.. 17
Do. thick and brew	19	.. 21
Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish	19	.. 20
Flour—		
U. S., per 196 lbs.	15	.. 21
Hamburg	19	.. 20
Dantzig and Stettin	19	.. 20
French, per 280 lbs.	23	.. 27

Weekly average for oct. 25.	s.	d.
Wheat	36	9
Barley	25	5
Oats	17	5
Rye	28	8
Beans	28	6
Peas	27	7

Aggregate average of the six weeks.	s.	d.
Wheat	36	4
Barley	25	2
Oats	17	7
Rye	24	7
Beans	28	1
Peas	27	2

BUTCHER'S MEAT, Smithfield, Monday, November 3.

Notwithstanding the abundance of keep in our large grazing districts, and the continued fineness of the weather, the arrivals of English Beasts fresh up this morning were considerably on the increase, and there was a decided improvement in their general quality. The attendance of both town and country butchers was large; nevertheless, the Beef trade was in a very depressed state. In some instances, the primest Scots sold at last Monday's quotations; but all other breeds gave way in value 2d. per 8lbs., and a total clearance was not effected. With Sheep we were but moderately supplied. For all breeds the demand ruled steady at fully last week's advance in prices. The primest old Downs sold at from 4s. to 4s. 2d. per 8lbs. Calves—the supply of which was moderate—moved off slowly at late rates. In Pigs comparatively little business was transacted, but we have no actual fall to notice in the quotations.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.	Veal	2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.
Mutton	2 10 .. 4 2	Pork	2 10 .. 3 10

Head of Cattle at Smithfield.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	865	3,760	210	350
Monday	4,551	25,370	218	510

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Monday, Nov. 3.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s. 0d. to 2s. 2d.	Inf. Mutton	2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.
Middling do	2 4 .. 2 6	Mid. ditto	2 10 . 3 4
Prime large	2 8 .. 2 10	Prime ditto	3 6 .. 3 10
Prime small	3 0 .. 3 2	Veal	2 6 .. 3 6
Large Pork	2 6 .. 3 4	Small Pork	3 6 .. 3 8

PROVISIONS, London, Monday.—There was a good sale for Butter during most part of last week, but the demand was not so active, nor so extensive, as might have been expected, considering the excited reports from Ireland. Prices ranged for Carlow from 76s. to 84s.; Cork, 78s. to 80s.; Waterford and Limerick, 72s. to 76s.; Tralee, 69s. to 72s. per cwt. landed, and in proportion on board. The best Friesland, 94s. per cwt. Of Bacon, the supplies were scarcely equal to all wants; prices, in consequence, were well supported. Irish, 50s. to 53s.; Hambro', 48s. to 51s. per cwt. Hams in moderate request at 56s. to 60s. per cwt. Lard sold slowly; bladdered at 50s. to 60s., kegs at 48s. to 50s. per cwt.

English Butter Market, November 3.—Our trade for fine goods rules good; and, as quantity now comes short, at rather improved prices.

Dorset, fine weekly	96s. to 98s. per. cwt.
Ditto, middling	72s. to 84s. „
Devon	86s. to 90s. „
Fresh	9s. to 12s. doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 6½d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 5½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, Borough, Monday, November 3.—Pending the officiol announcement of the remainder of the Hop duty, which may be looked for in a day or two, we have only a moderate amount of business doing. Good qualities support former rates; other sorts are heavy, at a trifling decline.

Sussex Pockets	112s. to 126s.
Weald of Kents	126s. to 145s.
Mid and East Kents	140s. to 240s.

POTATOES, Southwark, Waterside, November 3.—Our market is well supplied, both coastwise and by rail. Trade is exceedingly heavy, and it is with difficulty the following prices are realized:—

York Regents	60s. to 70s. per ton.
Scotch Regents	40s. to 50s.
Kent and Essex	50s. to 60s.
Po. Shaws	45s. to 50s.
Lincolnshire Whites	40s. to 50s.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, November 1.—English Pine-apples are plentiful, large, and fine. Grapes are also abundant, and meet with a heavy sale, owing to the large importation of foreign ones. Pears are also brought from the Continent. The best English kinds fetch 2s. to 4s. per dozen, and 8s. to 12s. per half-sieve. Oranges are coming in pretty plentifully. Nuts remain nearly the same as quoted last week. Carrots, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., are sufficient for the demand. Potatoes are generally good in quality. Lettuces and other salading are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are a trifle cheaper. Cut flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Mignonette, Heliotropes, Stephanotis, Bignonia venusta, and Roses.

SEEDS, London, Monday, November 3.

There was a fair supply of new Canaryseed, which was placed with difficulty at late rates. Mustardseed was very dull of sale, and the seed demand for Tares being nearly over, this article could only be placed in retail quantities. Linseed and Rapeseed unaltered in value. Large contracts have been closed to deliver Linseed from the Black Sea ports, but the prices paid are much lower than at the same time last year.

British Seeds.

Linseed (per qr.)	sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 52s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each)	£8 10s. to £10 0s.
Cow Grass [nominal]	£— to £—
Trefoil (per cwt.)	16s. to 21s.
Rapeseed, (per last)	new £21 to £22 ..... old £— to £—
Ditto Cake (per ton)	£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white	7s. 0d. to 8s.; brown, 7s. to 12s.
Coriander (per cwt.)	16s. to 24s.
Canary (per quarter) new	42s. to 43s. fine 44s. to 45s.
Tares, Winter, per bush	4s. 0d. to 4s. 3d.; Spring, nominal
Carraway (per cwt.)	new, 31s. to 33s.; fine, 34s.
Turnip, white (per bush.)	—s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Cloverseed	red, 40s. to 48s.; fine, 50s. to 55s.

Foreign Seeds, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt	35s. to 50s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt	35s. to 45s.
Linseed (per qr.)	Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 50s.
Linseed Cake (per ton)	£6 0s. to £7 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton)	£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.), 32s. to 33s.; Do. Dutch, 34s. to 36s.	
Tares (per qr.)	small 22s. to 25s.; large, 30s. to 33s.

HAY MARKETS, Saturday, Nov. 2.

At per load of 36 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay	55s. to 75s.	55s. to 77s.	54s. to 75s.
Clover Hay	65s. 87s.	65s. 87s.	65s. 80s.
Straw	20s. 28s.	21s. 29s.	20s. 28s.

TALLOW, Monday, November 3.

Owing to the immense arrival of Tallow from Russia last week (26,165 casks), and the heavy stock to-day (65,409 casks), our market is very depressed, at further reduced quotations.

To-day, new P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 37s. 6d. to —s. 0d. per cwt. Town Tallow 37s. 0d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8lbs.

Particulars of Tallow.

	1847.	1848	1849	1850	1851.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day	21,985	37,516	45,677	46,344	65,409
Price of Y.C.	44s. 6d. to 44s. 9d.	45s. 0d. to —s. 0d.	37s. 0d. to 37s. 3d.	38s. 3d. to 38s. 6d.	37s. 6d. new to —s. 0d
Delivery last week	2,185	2,509	2,942	2,322	2,989
Do. from 1st June	37,978	42,797	36,134	39,335	38,499
Arrived last week	770	8,003	5,403	12,305	26,165
Do. from 1st June	51,864	76,782	56,268	60,055	67,375
Price of Town	48s. 6d.	47s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	41s. 0d.	39s. 6d.

METALS, London, Oct. 17.

English Iron. a	per ton. £ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London	5 5 0 5 7 6
Nail rods	6 0 0 6 5 0
Hoops	7 0 0 7 5 0
Sheets, singles	7 12 6 7 17 6
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport	4 7 6 4 10 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 0 0—3 5 0	
Do. Anthracite	3 10 0
Pig, in Wales	3 0 0
Do. do. forge	2 5 2 10 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash	1 19 6—2 0 6
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport	3 10 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c.	4 10 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow	2 15 0
Do. in Wales	3 10 3 15 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5 5 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire	5 5 0
Rails	5 0 0 5 10 0
Chairs	4 0 0
Foreign Iron b	
Swedish	11 10 0
CCND	17 10 0
PSI	0 0 0
Gourieff	0 0 0
Archangel	5 10 0

Foreign Steel. c	£ s. d.
Swedish keg	14 0 0 15 10 0
Ditto faggot	15 0 0 15 0 0
English Copper. d	
Sheets, sheathing, and bolts	per lb. 0 0 10
Tough cake, per ton	88 10 0
Tile	87 10 0
Old copper, e, per lb.	0 0 8¼
Foreign Copper. f	
South American, in bond	77 0 87 0 0
English Lead. g.	
Pig, per ton	17 0 0
Sheet	18 10 0
Red lead	19 0 0
White ditto	24 0 0
Patent shot	20 0 0
Foreign Lead. h	
Spanish, in bond	17 0 0 17 0 0
English Tin. i	
Block, per cwt.	4 4 0
Bar	4 5 0
Refined	4 10 0
Foreign Tin. k	
Banca	4 2 0 4 0 0
Straits	3 19 0
Tin Plates. l	
IC Coke, per box	1 4 0
IC Charcoal	1 8 6
IX ditto	1 14 6
Spelter. m	
Plates, warehoused, per ton	14 0 0
Do. to arrive	14 0 0
Zinc. n	
English sheet, per ton	21 0 0
Quicksilver, o per lb.	0 3 6

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent., dis.; *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash; *l*, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.

WOOL, City, Monday.—The imports of Wool into London last week were very limited, being only 277 bales, of which 128 were from Belgium, 137 from Germany, and 12 from Peru. The public sales have been going on with considerable animation, and the whole quantity put up finds buyers at advanced prices. The following are the last quoted prices. Australian clean sheep's 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 9½d., lambs' 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d., locks 11½d. to 1s. 2d., scoured 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9½d., super do. 2s. to 2s. 2d., hoggett 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 8½d., super do. 1s. 8½d., and hand-washed 1s. 6d., Port Philip, for clean sheep's, brought 1s. 2d. to 1s. 9½d., hoggett 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 9d., pieces 1s. 2½d., to 1s. 4d., lambs' 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d., skin 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d., locks 11½d. to 1s. 3d., scoured 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 8d., and slipe 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. Adelaide clean sheep's realized 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6½d., lambs' 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d., locks 10½d. to 1s. 1d., handwashed 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 5d., and skin 1s. 4½d. Van Diemen's Land clean sheep's obtained 1s. 4d. to 1s. 11d., hoggett, 1s. 7d., lambs' 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 7d., pieces 1s. 3d., scoured 1s. 4½d., and 1 bale lambs' and fleece 2s. 5d.

Liverpool, November 1.—Scotch.—There is still no improvement at all to notice in the demand for any kind of Scotch wool; the consumer only takes for immediate use, at former rates:—

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	9 0	to 10 0
White Highland do.	12 0	12 6
Laid Crossed do., unwashed	11 0	12 0
Do. do. washed	11 6	13 0
Laid Cheviot do. unwashed	12 0	14 0
Do. do. washed	13 0	16 6
White Cheviot do. do.	22 0	24 0
Imports for the week	324 bags.	
Previously this year	8,016 do.	

Foreign.—The public sales are progressing in London very satisfactorily. In fine clothing an advance of 1d. or 1½d. per lb. on last sales; in low classes no alterations. Public sale are to take place here on the 18th inst., at which about 2,000 East Indian and other low wools will be offered, and about 5,000 Spanish and frontier.

Imports for the week	1,563 bales.
Previously this year	61,309 „

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 29s. 6d. to —s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 32s. 0d. to —s.; foreign, 33s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £41; Spanish, £38 0s.; Sperm £85 to £—, bagged £84; South Sea, £31 to £33 0s.; Seal, pale, £33 10s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £32; Cod, £36 10s. to £40; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £29. 6s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, November 3.

Factors firm, at the rates of Friday's market. Holywell Main, —s. 0d.; West Hartley, —s. 0d.; North Percy Hartley, —s.; South Hartlepool's, —s. 0d.; Hetton's, 17s. 3d.; Stewart's, 17s. 0d.; Tees, —s. 0d.; Haswell's, 17s. 6d.; Lambton's, —s. 0d.; Braddyll's, 17s. 0d.; Kelloe's, 17s. 0d.; Wylam's, 15s. 3d.; Eden, —s. 0d.; Whitworth's —s. 0d.; Exon, —s. 6d.; Richmond's, —s. 0d.; Adelaide's 16s. 6d.; R. Hetton's, —s. 0d.; B. Hetton's, —s. 0d.; Durham, —s. 0d.; Heugh Hall, —s. 0d.; Cassop's, —s. 0d.; Reeper's, —s.; Brown's Deanery, —s. 0d.; Belmont's, —s. 0d.

Fresh arrivals, 36; left from last day, 57; total, 55.

COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

Sugar.—The market has again opened with a depressed appearance. A general decline of 6d. may be quoted, but on low descriptions a decline of 1s. was submitted to in many instances. 500 hhds. of West India sold; 3,000 bags of Mauritius in public sale, 27s. to 33s. 6d.; 2,000 bags Bengal, 30s. to 45s.; and 4,000 bags Penang, 25s. to 35s. The refined market closed at a decline of 6d.; grocery lumps, 44s. to 49s.

Coffee.—2,300 bags of Costa Rica were offered in public sale, for which there did not appear to be buyers at previous rates, and they were bought in. 200 casks Plantation Ceylon sold heavily in public sale at a decline of 6d. to 1s.. 46s. to 51s. Washed Rio bought in at 44s.; and Wynard Plantation, 60s. to 62s. Good ordinary native Ceylon dull at 39s. to 40s.

Tea.—The market has been inactive to-day

Cochineal.—The sale of 250 bags went off steadily at previous rates.

Rice.—3,800 bags Madras were offered in public sale; the sound was bought in at high prices, the damaged 1,500 bags, sold 6s. to 7s. 6d.

Pimento.—350 bags offered in public sale; a part sold 5½d. to 5¾d. per lb.

Saltpetre.—2,000 bags were offered; a small part only sold. Refraction 5¼ sold at 57s. 6d.; refraction 9 sold at 25s. 6d.

Rum.—The market is firm.

Cotton.—200 bales sold at previous rates.

Tallow remains steady, 37s. 3d. new.

In other articles no material alteration, but markets generally have been dull to-day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

DR. LOCOCK'S MEDICINES.

The particulars of many hundreds of properly authenticated Testimonials, may be had from every Agent.

THE success of these Medicines is unexampled, they are taken with equal benefit in hot as in cold climates, and their use has consequently extended all over the world, where in every principal city or town an agent for their sale has been established.

This great celebrity has tempted many to counterfeit them in various designing ways, so that it has become necessary to admonish purchasers to be very cautious, as some shopkeepers even copy the name (with a slight variation, calculated to mislead an unguarded person), and in the form of "Lotions," "Pills," &c., attempt to pass off imitations.

All such counterfeits may be guarded against by simply observing that no medicine is genuine but "Wafers," and that the words, "Dr. Locock's Wafers" are on the Government Stamp outside each box.

As a further guide to the Public, a description of each of Dr. Locock's Genuine Medicines is below.

DR LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Give instant relief and a rapid cure of

ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE BREATH AND LUNGS.

For Confirmed Asthma or Consumption, two Wafers should be taken three times a day, which will very soon relieve the cough and breathing, and rapidly effect a cure.

In Coughs the effect of Dr. Locock's Wafers is truly surprizing, as within ten minutes after taking a dose the most violent cough is subdued. They have a pleasant taste, and may be taken by infants as well as adults.

To Singers and Public Speakers these Wafers are invaluable, as by their action on the throat and lungs they remove all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

Note.—Full directions are given with every box in the English, German, and French languages.

Price 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. The 2s. 9d. boxes contain nearly three of the 1s. 1½d., and the 11s. boxes contain five of those at 2s. 9d.

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS.

THEY HAVE A MOST PLEASANT TASTE.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

This is an aromatic and aperient Medicine of great efficacy for regulating the secretions, and correcting the action of the Stomach and Liver, and is the only safe remedy for all Bilious Affections, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Pains in the Stomach, Flatulency, or Wind, and all those complaints which arise from Indigestion or Biliousness. It is mild in its action and suitable for all seasons and constitutions, while its agreeable taste renders it the best Medicine for Children.

DR. LOCOCK'S ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS

HAVE A PLEASANT TASTE.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

They fortify the constitution at all periods of life, and in all Nervous Affections act like a charm. They remove all Obstructions, Heavi ess, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Weakness, and allay Pain.

They create Appetite, and remove Indigestion, Heartburn, Wind, Headaches, Giddiness, &c.

In Hysterical Diseases, a proper perseverance in the use of this Medicine will be found to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

Full directions are given with every box.

Note.—These Wafers do not contain any mineral, and may be taken either dissolved in water or whole.

Beware of imitations in the form of Pills.

It will be understood that the above are *three different Medicines*, and are not one Medicine under various names.

Prepared only by the Proprietors, Da Silva and Co., Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; and sold by every respectable Medicine Vendor.

Observe.—None are genuine but WAFERS, having the words "DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS" in the Government Stamp outside every box.

All Pills under similar names are Counterfeits.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, HEALTH, AND ECONOMY.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

THIS elegant White, the favourite pigment of the ancients, has been used by Artists through successive generations, and is still known to the members of the Royal Academy under the old name of Permanent White. Modern decorators could rarely afford this expensive article, even for the delicate tracery of their most costly works.

Three years since the Proprietors placed their manufacture on a large scale, andoffered it at a price to compete with White Lead Paint.

The successful introduction of this Paint, and its confessed superiority over every other Paint hitherto known, brought forward various imitations.

These inferior productions, frequently made from zinc ores, containing sulphur, lead, arsenic, and other deleterious material, alike injurious to health, deficient in body, and reducing the preservative properties for which the original Paint stands pre-eminent.

In justice to the Proprietors, these should not be confounded with the original, even though sold under the pretence that it is all the same.

HUBBUCK'S Paint is entirely free from any injurious properties whatever; it is healthful in the manufacture, healthful in use, and healthful to occupants of rooms newly painted with it.

As a guard to the Painter against the substitution of the inferior paint, each cask is stamped "HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT;" and, if the cask has not been so marked, the reason is obvious.

A circular, with full particulars, may be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, COLOUR AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS, OPPOSITE THE LONDON DOCKS.

"PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.—This elegant Paint is coming into very general use, and certainly its properties are such as to recommend it, both from its purity as well as economy. For a long period it was restricted entirely to artists; but Hubbuck's patent has reduced the expense so much as to render it available to general purposes. The usual complaints against new paint are entirely removed, and a newly-painted apartment may be immediately occupied without the slightest odour so deadly to invalids d infants."—*Britannia*, Nov. 16, 1850.

THE present Proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large) in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the Receipts, Titles, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS: a sure Cure for Scurvy, Bad Legs, and all Impurities of the Blood. "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous."

This medicine is generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the roseate hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following letter must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of those drops.

This important letter is sent to Mr. Halse by Mr. Matthew, a highly respectable farmer, of the parish of Brent, Devon:—

"Brent, March 1st, 1842.

"Dear Sir,—I consider it a duty incumbent on me to state to the public the invaluable properties of your Scorbutic Drops. I may truly say, that I never could have believed such a powerful anti-scorbutic medicine to be in the possession of any one, had I not experienced its wonderful effects. Why is it that so many families are troubled with scorbutic eruptions, when such a purifier of the blood, as your medicine decidedly is, is within the reach of almost everyone? The answer is evident—because you have not given it that publicity which it is your duty to do; and this is my principal reason for now writing to you, that you may make the particulars of the case public. Your modesty, Sir, ought not to overcome your duty to your fellow-creatures; therefore I trust, for the benefit of mankind, that you will give this letter as much publicity as possible. You remember, when I first applied to you, that I was almost out of hopes of receiving any benefit for my poor suffering child, for I believe that I informed you that I had been trying all but everything in order to give my child some ease, but day by day she continued to get worse, until at length all strength left her, and she was no longer able to walk; her body and head were covered all over with scorbutic eruptions; her appetite had vanished; the eruptions would itch in such a dreadful manner that she would roll herself in agonies on the ground; and she could get no sleep whatever by night. Immediately you saw her, you told me you were certain your Scorbutic Drops would cure her. I paid but little attention to your statement, as I had tried so many things in vain; but hearing of some wonderful cures made by you, I was determined to give your drops a trial; and, fortunately for me, I did so. Before she had taken one bottle of them all the itching ceased, her appetite returned, and she enjoyed sound and refreshing sleep. By the time she had taken the second bottle, her skin was as fair as any person's, the use of her limbs was restored to her; and, I thank God, her health is now as good or better than it ever was.

"Why, Sir, do you not make the case of Thomas Rolins public? I repeat, it is your duty to do so. When he first commenced taking your drops, he had not a sound inch of flesh in him; his body was literally covered with large running wounds; and a celebrated physician of Plymouth, who examined him, said, 'he never saw a man in such a condition in all his life.' I have lately seen him, and he informs me that he has but one wound left, which is less than the size of half a crown, and which is healing fast. He certainly looks like another man altogether. He told me that your Family Pills quickly restored his digestive powers, and gave him good refreshing rest at night. He would have been a dead man by this time if you had not taken him in hand. Sincerely wishing you every success, allow me to remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

"WILLIAM MATTHEWS."

"Holt, near Wimbourne, May 21, 1845.

"To the Proprietor of Halse's Scorbutic Drops."

"SIR,—It is due to you to state the astonishing cure your valuable medicine has caused to my wife. About five years since an eruption appeared in various parts of the body; she applied to various medical gentlemen without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and latterly to a very frightful extent, her body being covered with painful, itching, unsightly scabs. About six months since I providentially saw the advertisement of Halse's Scorbutic Drops, in the *Salisbury Journal*. I determined that my wife should give your medicine a trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your Drops of Mr. Wheaton, your agent at Ringwood, and I have not words to express my opinion of the medicine, but in the course of a fortnight she was perfectly cured, having taken two bottles of the Drops and one box of Pills. Six months have now elapsed, and she has had no return of the complaint.

"A neighbour of mine, Mr. John Sheers, yeoman, of Holt, has a child eighteen months of age, which, since it had been four months old, had its head and face completely covered with scabs, causing itself and mother many sleepless nights. Now, as I was a witness of the truly wonderful effects of your incomparable medicine in my wife's case, I recommended it to my neighbour, and, after some persuasion, he purchased a bottle. He gave it to his child. The effect was miraculous, for in less than three weeks the child was perfectly cured. Truly, Halse's Scorbutic Drops is a wonderful medicine, and I am convinced that no one would be afflicted with the Scurvy if they knew its valu'.

"I have recommended those Drops to many others in my neighbourhood; a statement of their cases, if you wish, I will forward another time. With the greatest respect,

"I remain, your obedient and obliged servant,

"STEPHEN CULL."

Halse's Scorbutic Drops are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s.

Wholesale and Retail London Agents:—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

For the other letters on Medical Galvanism, Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. Halse for his pamphlet. (See below.)

LETTER I.

PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.—GALVANISM has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent; but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanised without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public that I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret; and, by all I hear, a pretty mess they make of their secret. Now, all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of paralysis, particularly in recent cases. This success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanised by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus, and, as may reasonably be expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country, having heard of my great success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this. In the meantime, I now state that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegic, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralysed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now, Galvanism has been proved by the most eminent physiologists to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be to such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient, viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, but fair to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still, Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been, for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

Health is the greatest worldly blessing we can enjoy, and yet many invalids, for the sake of saving a few guineas, will purchase apparatuses which are entirely useless for medical purposes. Galvanism, they say, is Galvanism, no matter whether the price of the apparatus be much or little. They may as well say a fiddle is a fiddle, and that there is no difference in them. Surely no one of common sense who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try Galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying Galvanism? They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and found them useless.

I conclude by stating, that if Medical men employ Galvanism at all in their practice, they are bound, both in duty to themselves and to their patients to use the apparatus in its perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE.

22, Brunswick-square, London.

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic dolloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are excessively fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms: One Guinea per week. The above pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. Halse is weekly in receipt of letters from invalids informing him that they have been imposed upon by parties who have Galvanic Apparatuses for sale, representing them as Halse's Galvanic Apparatuses, and which they have afterwards discovered were not his at all. The only way to prevent this imposition is to order the Appa atus direct from Mr. Halse himself.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE, ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SARSAPARILLA.—In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound Sarsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with peparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest *American Chemists*, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of *American Physicians and Druggists*, universally approved and adopted by the *American* people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the *Great and Good American Remedy*. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment food of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD,

and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of *bile, acids*, and *alkalies*, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the *liver*, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the *lungs*, where it assuages *inflammation*, allays *irritation*, relieves *cough*, promotes *expectoration*, dissolves *tubercles*, and heals *ulcerations*. In like manner it acts on the *stomach* to neutralize *acidity*, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restores tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "*the Blood is the Life*" Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbibes vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, marrow and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach—sinovial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and violent influence in a multitude of *cutaneous* diseases, as *salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swellings, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken* or *kine pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus* or *itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations*, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast. When thrown upon the *cords* and joints, *rheumatism* in all its forms are induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces *pain, heat, calculi, diabetes*, or *strangury*, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the *bladder*.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, *i. e.*, decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the *Liver*, all forms of *hepatic* or *bilious* diseases are the unavoidable product. When to the *Lungs*, it produces *pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration*, and final *consumption*. When to the *stomach*, the effects are *inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite*, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the *Brain, spinal marrow*, or *nervous system*, it brings on *tic dolloureux*, or neuralgia, *chorea*, or St. Vitus's dance, *hysteria palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy*, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the *Eyes, opthalmia*; to the *Ears, ottorrhœa*; to the *Throat, bronchitis, croup*, &c. Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it *spoils*; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it *rots*; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of *cause* and *effect*, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their *antidotes*, and all diseases have their *remedies*, did we but know them.

Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine.

Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all *diseases of children*, as *measles, croup, hooping-cough, small, chicken, or kine-pox; mumps, quincy, worms, scarlet fever, colds, costiveness, and fevers of all kinds*,—and being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very

BEST SPRING MEDICINE

To cleanse the *blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, and skin*.

In FEMALE and NERVOUS DISEASES, this great remedy does marvels. Gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves weak stomach, and debilitated muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body.

In *coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak or tight chests, palpitation of the heart, and lung consumptions, the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla is without a rival*. It has done, and will do, what no other remedy can.

POMEROY, ANDREWS, & Co., SOLE PROPRIETORS,
GRAND IMPERIAL WAREHOUSE, 373, STRAND,
LONDON (adjoining Exeter-hall).

CAUTION.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend is now over 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *Author* and *Discoverer* of the "GENUINE ORIGINAL TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."

To guard against deception in the purchase of this article, the *Portrait, Family Coat of Arms* (the emblem of the *Lion* and the *Eagle*), and the Signature of the Proprietors, will be found on every Lable; without these none is genuine.

PRICE.—PINTS, 4s. QUARTS, 7s. 6d.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD WORKS.

(Offices, 69, Fleet-street, London.)
Published by HOULSTON and STONEMAN,
65, Paternoster-row.

THE FAMILY FRIEND,

An Established Magazine, published upon the First and Fifteenth of Every Month, price Twopence. Thirty-two pages, beautifully printed, and neatly covered.

The following is a type of THE OPINION formed of THE FAMILY FRIEND, and expressed by upwards of THREE HUNDRED NEWSPAPERS :—

"We know of no Miscellany more deserving of wide-spread circulation than the *Family Friend*. It is emphatically the Magazine for a Family. Its pages present something for all; there is no member of the domestic circle forgotten, and no class of society overlooked. It is itself a *Gentleman's Magazine*, a *Lady's Magazine*, a *Servant's Magazine*, and a *Working Man's Friend*. It is a *Mother's Magazine*, a *Youth's Magazine*, and a *Child's Companion*. It is, as its title directly declares, a 'Magazine of Domestic Economy, Entertainment, Instruction, and Practical Science.' We have received it into our home circle with great pleasure, for it is not only a Family Visitor, but really a *Family* Friend.

THE WORK MAY BE HAD COMPLETE, UP TO THE END OF JUNE, 1851, IN FOUR VOLUMES, PRICE 2s. 6d. EACH, BEAUTIFULLY BOUND.

*** These Volumes contain the Celebrated PRIZE ENIGMAS and their Solutions, respecting which extraordinary competition has occurred. The Editor announces his intention of offering, at Christmas next, a Prize of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, for the best Solution of an ENIGMA to be competed for by GENTLEMEN; FIFTY GUINEAS for the Solution of another Enigma to be competed for by LADIES; and TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS for an Enigma to be competed for by JUVENILES of both sexes. Further particulars will be given in the numbers of THE FRIEND.

THE FOURTH VOLUME CONTAINS A QUADRUPLE INDEX TO THE FIRST FOUR VOLUMES, EMBODYING ABOUT THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED REFERENCES TO MATTERS OF EVERY-DAY USEFULNESS: THE WORK FORMS A MOST PERFECT ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The fair Readers of the FAMILY FRIEND will find the following Elegant Designs in FANCY NEEDLEWORK in the following Numbers of the Work :—

VOL. I.

Round D'Oyley ..... Knitted Lace	No. 2
Crochet Cuffs — sofa Covering	No. 3
Table Cover — Lamp Mat	No. 4
Sofa or Carriage Pillow	No. 5
Crochet Edge	
Convolvulus Mat for Flower Vase	No. 6
Point de Bruxelles Collar	
Carriage Bag ..... Baby's Knitted Sock...	No. 7
Neapolitan Pattern Tidy	No. 8
Knitted Collar à la Grecque	
Lady's and Gentleman's Nightcaps .. Superb Table Cover in Patchwork	No. 9
Lady's Polka	No. 10
Winter Cap, Neck Tie, and Under Sleeves..	No. 11
Braid Patterns	
Child's Polka	No. 12

VOL. II.

Bread Cloth ..... Music Stool Couverette	No. 14
D'Oyley for a Cruet Stand	No. 16
Cheese Cloth ..... Mat for Hyacinth Glass	
Toilette Cushion "Pins"	No. 18
Flower Vase Mat ... Point Lace Collar in Crochet	No. 20
Palm Leaf Edging.... Fish Serviette .. "Fish"	No. 22
Cheese Cloth — "Cheese" ..... Cheese Serviette — "Stilton"	No. 24

VOL. III.

Globe Fish Globe Mat Octagon Chair Cover	No. 26
Round d'Oyley Knitted Purse.....	No. 28
Baby's Boot ..... An Open-worked Knitted Sock	No. 30
Modern Point Lace .. Knitted Mitten	No. 32
Knitted Spencer..... Netted Tidy	No. 34
Hyacinth Glass Mat.. Knitted Toilet Cover	No. 36

VOL. IV.

D'Oyley for a Spirit Stand	No. 38
Knitted Pattern for Curtains	
Lady's Netted Cap .. Screen for a Flower Pot and Saucer	No. 40
D'Oyley No. IV. .... Tulip-shaped Mat for a Toilette Bottle ..	No. 42
Musnud for a Sofa.... Patchwork Designs ..	No. 43
Net for the Hair, with Gold Border ..... Child's Open-knit Sock	No. 44
Knitted Toilet Cushion or Ottoman, Sexagon Shape	No. 46
Netted Mitten ..... A Cover for a Footstool or Sofa Pillow	No. 48
A Blind Tassel Cover	

Each Design is illustrated by a WOOD ENGRAVING, so that Crochet Workers may see the Pattern before commencing it.—**The Numbers may be had separately, price Two-pence each;** but purchasers are recommended to obtain the volumes, which are filled with practical matters of every-day use. Price 2s. 6d. each.

THE FAMILY TUTOR
AND SCHOOL COMPANION:

Commenced on the 1st of January, 1851, and appears on the 1st and 15th of each Month, in Parts price 2d. each, uniform with the "Family Friend."

THE FAMILY TUTOR, as its name implies, is a Work of a highly instructive character, and realizes, as far as can be accomplished in print, the advantages of a PRIVATE TUTOR to every reader—a Tutor whose teachings are lively, kind, and comprehensible, making the acquirement of knowledge a PLEASURE, not a TASK.

The First Volume contains—

A COMPLETE ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Improved and Simplified.
FAMILIAR LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY.
TALES OF HISTORY AND OF TRAVEL.
ZOOLOGY.
THE PHYSICAL HISTORY OF MANKIND.
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND DISEASE.
CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL PHENOMENA OF THE MONTHS.
MATHEMATICAL, GEOMETRICAL, ARITHMETICAL, AND OTHER PROBLEMS.
ELOCUTIONARY EXERCISES.
"THE TUTOR AND HIS PUPILS;" being Answers to Educational Questions; and a VARIED MISCELLANY.

*** The First Volume of the "Family Tutor" is now ready, elegantly bound, price 2s. 6d.

THE TUTOR'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, contained in the above Volume, is illustrated by Wood Engravings, by which a dry and difficult study is rendered singularly interesting.

Price 1s., crown 8vo, cloth boards,

FAMILY PASTIME,
Or, HOMES MADE HAPPY:

Consisting of entirely Original Anagrams, Enigmas, Charades, Conundrums, Fire-side Games, Practical Puzzles, &c. &c., together with their Solutions; for which PRIZES to the AMOUNT OF FIFTY GUINEAS have been awarded by the Editor of the 'FAMILY FRIEND."

*** The above Works may be obtained of Booksellers everywhere. Where any difficulty occurs, they may be received by post direct from the Office, by remitting Sixpence in addition to the price of each Volume.

Post-office Orders for Advertisements or Books to be made payable to JOHN BENNETT, 69, Fleet-street, London.

London: Houlston and Stoneman, and all Booksellers.

THE LONDON MUTUAL LIFE AND GUARANTEE SOCIETY:

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

WITH A GUARANTEE FUND £50,000.

HEAD OFFICES, No. 63, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Olding, Esq., Clement's-lane. | Henry Tucker, Esq., Stamford-hill.
Thomas Spalding, Esq., Drury-lane. | Edward Swaine, Esq, 185, Piccadilly.

DIRECTORS.

Peter Broad, Esq., Tavistock-street, and Shepherd's-bush.
Thomas Chambers, Esq., Temple.
Josh. Davis, Esq., Stock Exchange, and Providence House, Hackney.
Geo. Stanley Hinchliff, Esq., St. Peter's, Hammersmith.
John S. Margetson, Esq., Cheapside, and Peckham.
Benjamin Wigg Hickling, Esq., 9, Noble-street, and Norwood.
George Moore, Esq., Holborn, and Brixton.
Charles Reed, Esq., F.S.A., Paternoster-row, and Hackney.
Joseph Tucker, Esq., Gresham-street, and Woodford.
George Wilson, Esq., Westminster, and Notting-hill.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Thomas Bevill Peacock, Esq., M.D., Finsbury-circus. | E. Pye Smith, Esq., F.R.C.S., Billiter-square.

AUDITORS.

William Hopwood, Esq., Alding-chambers, Paternoster-row.
Edwin Fox, Esq., St. Helen's-place.
J. Parrington, Esq., 16, King-street, City.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Finch & Sheppeard, Moorgate-street. | Jos. Muskett Yetts, Esq., Gray's-inn.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

All policies indisputable, except in cases of premeditated fraud.

The Directors give favourable consideration to proposals from diseased or non-select cases at premiums proportioned to the risk, a system especially advantageous to parties whose health may have been impaired by over attention to business, foreign residence, &c.

Policies issued by the Society render to employers security for fidelity far superior to that given by private bondsmen, while, by a plan peculiar to this Society, the combination therewith of life insurance contracts also to the family of the employed (whose integrity remains unimpeached) the amount of the sum assured, should death occur during the existence of the contract.

Advances made with personal security on life policies effected in this office, and the full value given for the surrender of same. No charge for policy stamps or assignments. The fee of the medical adviser to the life proposed for assurance paid by the Society, whether the case be accepted or not, and all communications regarded as strictly confidential.

Assurances effected daily from 10 to 4 o'clock, on application to the Secretary, or to any of the provincial agencies.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal for life, honesty guarantee, and loan, with every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Society's office, to whom, likewise, persons desirous of being appointed agents in London or provincial towns are requested to apply either personally or by letter.

☞ LOANS GRANTED TO THE MEMBERS ON PERSONAL SECURITY.

Aug. 29th, 1851. (By order), H. C. EIFFE, Secretary.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

FOOD AND BEVERAGE, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

THE PARIS CHOCOLATE COMPANY,

MANUFACTORY, Chocolate Mills, Isleworth; WHOLESALE DEPOT, 35, Pudding-lane, Eastcheap; WEST-END BRANCH, 221, Regent-street.

FRENCH CHOCOLATE.—Of all the vegetable productions which enter into the human dietary, that of Cocoa is the best; the best form of prepared Cocoa is that of Chocolate, and that manufactured by the Paris Chocolate Company has been unanimously pronounced by far the best exhibited at the Crystal Palace. Breakfast Chocolate in pots, which requires no boiling, also in Tablets, plain or perfumed. Eating Chocolate—Penny Sticks, Medallions, Pastilles, and Bonbons, in endless variety, flavoured to every taste, and put up in fancy boxes. These are invaluable to Travellers, Excursionists, and all who need a portable supply of the most sustaining food, not requiring a fluid to assist its passage, as sandwiches do. Statuettes, Animaux, &c.

FRENCH SYRUPS are preparations from the choicest fruits, mingled with proper proportions of sugar, carefully purified and refined. The fruit syrups are anti-alcoholic, and when mixed with cold or soda water, produce a beverage, which, for cheapness and purity, exhilarating and refreshing qualities, richness and delicacy of flavour, stands unrivalled.

"COUNCIL" and "PRIZE" MEDALS, unanimously awarded for the Chocolate Machinery, Breakfast Chocolate, Bonbons, and French Syrups, used and exhibited by this company. (See Jurors, Awards, Classes VI. and XXIX.)

Breakfast Tablets, Plain, in Half and Quarter Pounds, from 1s. 4d. to 3s. per pound; Breakfast Tablets, with Vanille, from 3s. to 6s. per pound; Penny Sticks and Railway Pastilles; French Syrups, in Bottles, at 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. each.

PREPARED CHOCOLATES REQUIRING NO BOILING.

Plain Quality, in Quarter-pound packets, 3d. each; "Exhibition Quality," in Crystallized Cakes, 1½d. each; "Exhibition Quality," in Packets, 6d. each; "Exhibition Quality," in Pots, 1s. 3d. each.

The extraordinary popularity of the "Exhibition Chocolate" is the best guarantee of its unrivalled quality. For more than four months it has been practically tested at the GREAT EXHIBITION, where its consumption exceeded that of Tea or Coffee, and on the number of cups sold, the Refreshment Contractors realized a profit of more than £1,000.

SYRUPS, in Bottles at 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. each :—

Currant,	Orange,	Pine-apple,	Almond,	Raspberry Vinegar
Cherry,	Lemon,	Orange-peel,	Cinnamon,	Punch Syrup,
Raspberry,	Gum,	Lemon-peel,	Peppermint,	Noyaux Syrup.

Punch and Noyaux are the only Syrups containing alcoholic properties. The much-esteemed Bavaroise beverage is obtained by mixing the Almond Syrup with hot milk.

BONBONS WITH VANILLE.—Pralinés, Nougat, Crême, Liqueur, Pistaches, Nonpareille blanche, Couleur, et Cristallises, Caramels, Pate de Pistaches, Cnataignes. Turcs, Poires, Noix d'Amerique, Pastilles à la Crême, Jambons, Fondants, Batons des Dames, &c.

Observe the labels bearing the name and address as above, with the initials T. B. P. Sold by respectable Grocers, Chemists, and Confectioners, in all parts of the kingdom.

Applications for Agencies to be addressed to Mr. SANDERS, Wholesale Department.

Price 1d., Stamped 2d., No. 5 of the New Series of the

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CHRONICLE,

for NOVEMBER, 1851. Edited by the Rev. THOMAS SPENCER, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Contents :—

The Battle of Life.
Water, Pure Air, and Moderation in Eating, the Grand Remedies.
The Brewer and the Teetotal Pledge.
Good Advice from a Distinguished Man.
The Vow of Sir Matthew Hale.
Legal Definition of a Drunkard.
The Scotch Church in relation to Intemperance.
Early Rising
A Hint to Schoolmasters.
Reasons for a Hardy Life.
Christopher Bowly, Esq.
The High Sheriff of Northumberland.
Reviews of Books.
Temperance Meetings.
Scraps.

☞ A stamped copy of the "The National Temperance Chronicle" will be forwarded by Post for Twelve Months to any person on payment of 2s. in advance. This sum may be sent in postage stamps to the Rev. Thomas Spencer, Temperance Office, 59, Fleet-street, London.

London: William Tweedie, Wellington-street North.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

DR. GUTHREY, Physician to the Metropolitan Hospital for Deafness and Rupture, still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, which has never failed in effecting a perfect cure. It is applicable to every variety of Single and Double Rupture, in male or female, of any age, however bad or long standing; is easy and painless in application, causing no inconvenience or confinement, &c.; and will be sent, free by post, to any part of the Kingdom, with full instructions, rendering failure impossible, on receipt of seven shillings in postage stamps; or by post-office order.

Address.—Henry Guthrey, M.D., 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

A great number of old trusses and testimonials have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, EARS, &c.—"The most important discovery of the year in medical science, is the new remedy for deafness, &c., introduced by Dr. Guthrey."—Medical Review for the year 1850.

Dr. Guthrey's remedy for deafness, &c., permanently restores hearing, enabling the patient in a few days to hear the ticking of a watch, even in cases where the deafness has existed for many years, from any cause whatever, and has been successful in hundreds of cases where instruments and surgical assistance have failed in giving relief. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and ears, and by its occasional use will prevent deafness occurring again at any future period.

The remedy, which is simple in application, will be sent free by post, with full instructions, on receipt of 7s. in postage stamps, or by post-office order, addressed to Dr. Guthrey, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

Printed by Charles Septimus Miall, and Samuel Cockshaw at No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, in the Parish of St Martin, Ludgate, in the City of London, and published, for the Proprietor, by Charles Septimus Miall, at the Office, No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill—Wednesday November 5, 1851.